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From Hearth and Home.

THE QUAKER'S GOLDEN WEDDING

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM

The snow looks in at the window
In a bold and frolicsome way
Not lighter the new born snow drifts
Than fell old locks of gray
Not purer the new born snowdrifts
From worldly taint unseen
Than the life of Margaret Taylor
Ichabod's wife hath been

'Hither Margaret, bless thee,
I have a thought to tell
Nay, never mind the shutters
The night doth please me well—
Margaret, canst thou tell me
How many years it is
Since thou and I were married
On a winter's night like this

'I think once again, my good wife,
I know the answer well, I guess,
The days go by so swiftly
That only are born to bless,
The mother heart will tell thee
'Tis eight and fifty years
Since [illegible] first born came to thrill us
With tenderest hopes and fears

'Yea Margaret, thee has guessed it
Full fifty years I've sped
So silently and so softly
We scarce have felt them tread,
But with them the gliding snowflakes,
The locks as coals and thee,
The memory of that evening
Comes wandering back to me

Then Margaret, we were happy
Trustful and very glad
And prouder was I of thy arm
Than I so much as Quaker had
Yet not in the good years vanished
If the right of choice were given
Would I change this space my darling
For the pleasures of that even

We have had our trials, good wife
We have shed some bitter tears
But I am sure dear Heaven hath led us
Through all these precious years
It hath kept us long together,
And I've been bold to pray
That our meeting in the New Land
Be a golden wedding day"

The snow looks in at the window
And what do the snowflakes see
But Quaker Ichabod Taylor
With Margaret on his knee
The hickory crackles in the fireplace
Sleep [illegible] their [illegible]
But the love of tried and true hearts
Steadily burns to-night

"GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME."

BY ALLAN FONTLANOLT

CHAPTER IV

PATRONIZING THE DRAMA

Our Lady being [illegible] let us find a place at [illegible] in the dress circle where General Clamour his brother and two pretty nieces and a host of friends are assembled to see the performance. The first scene has passed quietly enough. Mr Lawson as Iago appears to think that the sooner he takes the audience into his confidence and declares himself a villain the sooner will his villainy be appreciated. Acting up to this principle his dress manner and general conduct are such as would insure him instant dismissal from his post by the dullest General that ever walked the earth. He is a boy transparent scoundrel [illegible] Mr Lawson yet strictly conventional in all the [illegible] totally conceived. Lawson notwithstanding Monckton was well received [illegible] please me what's more deserved. Like a sensible fellow, he considered that a Moor need not be a black-a-moor and therefore did not color his face to the hue of an Ethiopian serenader. The play of his fine expressive features, consequently, was not entirely lost.

He delivered the noble address to the senate admirably. At its close when he advanced to the foot of the stage amidst the plaudits of the audience his eye caught that of Ada Clamour. Both started and Monckton for a moment lost all presence of mind and stood spellbound. The action though it was over in an instant by the loud tribute of admiration and applauded him again to the very echo. He never had acted one quarter as well as he did that night, and he never did again.

From the first moment that Lily Davis set her foot on the stage that evening her success was decided. Her youth and pretty face predisposed people in her favor, whilst her self, [illegible] (for not having studied elocution under the best masters she was content to use only the tones that nature had given her) her sweet young voice I say went straight to the hearts of all who had hearts for it to go. Now I am not speaking of hearts in an anatomical sense, as of course every one [illegible] to which we all carry about with us [illegible]—but taking a less poetical view of it—but as the abode of kindly thoughts and gentle emotions. I believe it is considered very absurd to cry at the fictitious sorrows of heroes and heroines. My young friend Sabretache of the Hussars, would sooner [illegible] this incipient moustache rather than be seen with a tear upon his cheek at the theatre. But I do not know if he will ever be a more manly fellow than that [illegible] who is at this moment [illegible] down [illegible] in the pit. I know that I have blubbered at the play, and [illegible] good fellow do the same, nor shall I be ashamed [illegible] and children that I am ever blessed with [illegible] guilty of such a solecism in good manners.

With the exception of the [illegible] Iago the tragedy was very creditably performed, and the hearty old general was well pleased with his play-acting fellow.

'Well Miss Lily,' he said as they were rolling smoothly home in the comfortable chariot—Lily was his favorite [illegible]—'what do you think of the play?'

'I liked it very much dear uncle. I declare I am quite in love with that Mr Monckton. I think his pretty little Desdemona was quite right to elope with him. Don't you think so Ada?'

But Ada had a headache, and was not communicative.

When the cousins had retired to their room and began to remove their finery and to compare notes upon things in general, [illegible] I am informed that young ladies always do during the performance of these mystic rites that take place between the time that they go up to bed and the time that they go to sleep. Ada [illegible] no secret from her cousin told her that she was perfectly convinced that the stranger who had picked her sketch book out of the river and Mr Monckton the tragedian were one and the same person. She had recognized him, and more than that, he had recognized her.

'Then he is not a prince in disguise, after all,' said Fanny.

'Not a prince, certainly,' was the reply.

There was not a single individual in Mr Lawson's company from the manager himself down to the call boy, who could make out what manner of man was Monckton. He was unpresumingly gracious to them all. He had a nod and a smile and a word of greeting for the least of them but his manner was so different from theirs—its very easiness made them feel restraint and its quiet firmness planted a barrier between him and them that the most forward could not break down or creep under. Even Miss Mortimer failed to advance in his regard and confidence one inch further than the point to which she had been admitted at the commencement of the first half hour of their stage acquaintance. Miss Mortimer was not a person to be easily baffled when once she had determined to carry a point. It would have been absurd to have accused Monckton of haughtiness for he was far more considerate to the subordinates of the theatre than any other person in it. Indeed he was courtesy itself. When [illegible] were too familiar he did not understand them, if impertinent, he did not hear them. He would say things to any one who presumed upon him that would make the offender wince as though he had been cut with a knife. You could not look him in the face very long but were you to gaze for a month you would never discover what was passing in his mind.

His interference in behalf of Lily Davis naturally gave rise to a deal of surmise and talk in the theatre, for it was very soon known that it was owing to his influence that she had been raised from her subordinate position. Had Lily failed malice and slander would have been busy, but people on the stage are as wise in some things as their betters off it, and know when to truckle to a rising star. No one congratulated Lily more warmly than Miss Mortimer, and no one hated her more bitterly. She had supplanted this ambitious lady in two things which she had set her heart on gaining, the lead upon the stage and the regard of Monckton. Both were Lily's—both ought to have been hers. It was bad enough not to gain them when there was no rival in the field, but to see a mere child, whom she had treated as an inferior, in the enjoyment of the coveted position and of (as she thought) the love of the man she worshipped with all the fire of her fierce, fiery nature, was too much for her. Monckton should see her hate was as easily turned aside as her despised love. She vowed she would have a bitter revenge on him for the wrong he had done her, and she kept her word.

Old Davis, who had been behaving in the most insane manner whilst Lily was upon the stage on that eventful night, was nearly wild with joy. He hugged his pretty daughter till he shrieked for mercy, he danced, he sung and—I am sorry to say it—got uproariously tipsy drinking long life and a successful career to the successful *débutante*. The next morning, accompanied by his daughter, he called at Monckton's lodgings and with the tears in his eyes, thanked him for all that he had done.

'We have struggled hard, sir,' he said, 'and I have seen much sorrow, but now thanks to you, my child is lifted out of the mire in which her poor, broken hearted old father had placed her.'

Lily did not say a word.

Monckton would not be thanked. He told old Davis that his daughter's success was entirely owing to her own merit, that chance had brought her out, but that she must depend no more on chance but study hard to go forward, or else she would undoubtedly go back.

"And as you are here Miss Davis," he added, "suppose we run through this melo-drama. It is we are to act together. I see that we have to endure and rescue each other from all sorts of perils and dangers."

"Am I to act with you again—really again?" asked Lily. "I am so bewildered I can scarcely realize what has passed."

"To be sure, the part is a poor one but you must take the rough with the smooth you know. By the bye Mr Davis have you seen Mr Lawson yet about your daughter's future salary?"

"No sir. I am to call at the theatre this morning, and as you are engaged I will leave you. I will call for you, dear (to Lily) as I come back."

"You will trust me with her then for half an hour," said Monckton gaily.

"I will trust *her*, sir," replied the old man, laying his hand upon her head and imprinting a soft kiss upon her forehead, [illegible] and he took his leave.

"Now Miss Davis, we will begin with the second act where——"

"Those who like me always call me Lily. You used to call me Lily once," she said, with her simple inquiring gaze.

"Oh! but you were a very small person then, you are a grand one now. We must not be too familiar with our leading lady, you must try to be high and distant like Miss Mortimer."

"I could not," replied Lily thoughtfully. "Oh, be high and distant with—with those who are kind to me. Please call me Lily again," added she in her winning little way.

"Well you shall," said Monckton, "and I will be—no—no—that will never do. Come, we shall never get through five acts at this rate."

"I want to ask you one question."

"Well, what is it?"

"Don't you think that Shakespeare must have loved some one very, very dearly?"

"Why do you think so?"

"Because I fancy he never could have written such noble sentiments unless he had [illegible] and I do not think he could have made his heroes and heroines so loved [illegible] had not loved some one himself." [illegible]

"Do you remember how I cried when you acted Romeo?" asked she after a pause.

"Miss Davis, you are flattering my vanity, Lily, you must not do so any more—at least not in the wrong places—you will spoil the part. We shall begin with Romeo and Juliet at Gloucester next week."

"Do you think so? I cannot bear to leave."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"You know I always go to the County Plays [illegible]" and Miss Lily, who [illegible] a spirit of her own stamped her little foot with vexation.

"You silly child, do you think you are going to [illegible] our hours and pass them?"

"I really had to go then," she replied with a [illegible]

"You will be our Juliets and Paulines and our Rosalinds [illegible] Lady Macbeths and [illegible]"

"And will I always act with you?"

Monckton looked steadily at her for a moment without answering, whilst a crimson flush dyed the poor girl's face and neck.

"No, Lily," he said gravely, "not always."

"I shall never be able to act with any one else—I should not dare."

"Lily, do not say that, because it is foolish. I do not know that you will ever act with me again. I must tell you that I am upon the stage only for my amusement [illegible] it is daily bread to you. Persevere and study and receive the honors [illegible] You know little of the stage as yet. You will be thrown in contact with many better actors than myself—with some [illegible] Make up your mind to act with any body under any circumstances and always do your best [illegible]"

"I always thought that you were superior to any of us," said Lily, in a sad, low tone. "I only wonder that you ever took any notice of poor little me, but oh! you have been so kind!" and [illegible] impulse [illegible] she raised Monckton's hand to her lips and kissed it.

It was a kiss such as few of our sex, I am afraid would desire or deserve from such a giver. It was a kiss Lily, this young lady [illegible] daughter might have imprinted upon her father's hand, but Monckton shrank from it as though [illegible] him.

He started and passed rapidly to the window. Lily stood at his altered manner [illegible] when Monckton turned suddenly round, he saw the [illegible] between her slender fingers.

"Lily," he said in a gentler tone than he had ever used to her before, "Lily, look up you must not give way thus. No, I am not one bit offended—why should I be? You shall find that I am your true friend, Lily. Look here! This card contains the name and address of a gentleman in London who knows me intimately. If, when we part, as of course we must some day, you should need any advice or assistance of any kind write to me under cover to him; do not fail. Now dry your eyes, or your father will fancy I have been scolding you."

When Lily went home she took that little piece of pasteboard out of her bosom and kissed it and cried over it. Upon it was printed

MR CECIL THORNTON
1 Vine Tree Buildings,
Temple.

Mr Lawson sat in his manager's room paying his bills, with a satisfied air for the benefit had been a lucrative one and his prospects at Gloucester were good. A letter lay before him unopened, and when he had discharged his last liability and counted the surplus which he put carefully away in his strong box he lit a cigar, put up his legs on the sofa and read as follows:

"Sir—Before I go further it is necessary for me to remind you of the understanding with which I entered your troupe—as an amateur for my own amusement and your profit. It was then—that it should be allowable for either of us to dissolve the connection at any time and for any reason. I shall be many miles from H—— before you receive this. I am sorry to leave you thus abruptly but circumstances have arisen that make it peremptory for me to depart without delay. Wishing you every success in your profession, I am, faithfully yours
CHARLES MONCKTON."

Here was a blow! He had been counting upon his talents to bring him in a rich harvest during the remainder of the summer. He had advanced Lily's salary from twelve shillings to three pounds a week. This he could afford to do as he paid Monckton nothing, but on the contrary owed him money. He rushed off to his lodgings. Where had Mr Monckton gone? The landlady did not know. Perhaps Miss Davis might tell—she was with him just before he packed up and started.

A horrible thought flashed across the unhappy manager's mind. They had gone together. He had lost both his stars at one fell swoop. He ran wildly into old Davis' room and there the first thing that he saw was the astonished face of Lily.

The manager breathed again—
"Where's Mr Monckton?"
"I dare say you will find him at home, sir," said Lily.

"At home indeed! Do me the favor to read that," and he gave Lily the letter.

She read it, turned deadly pale, slowly and calmly refolded and returned it—then fell in a death like faint where she stood.

The manager's coarse mind was moved to pity—"Ah! I see, poor child, poor little girl. He was a handsome fellow—too bad of him to leave her and me in the lurch like this."

He called the father and the landlady, who by dint of doing each something utterly antagonistic to the efforts of the other (as is orthodox when a lady faints) they at length restored poor Lily to consciousness. Time rolled on and Lily Davis became celebrated and had offers from several London managers but the politic Mr Lawson had induced her to sign a two years engagement to him and I promise you he made the most of her. It was hard work very hard work and our Lily was but a delicate plant. She went on bravely though, and never once complained. But the Lily was fading—fading away.

CHAPTER V

IN THE WOOD

Lady Hallowdale was a woman of fashion *plus*—the m— for any definition of which favor will please turn to my last chapter but one—she knew perfectly well all the ins and outs the ups and downs the laws rights and wrongs of that circle of the cliques, which people call the world. She was a very independent individual was Lady Hallowdale. She did what she considered correct because she thought it was so—not because it was done, and she despised what was snobbish—no matter who did it. Yet such was the estimation in which she was held in consequence, some said she was a prude, others declared that their daughters should never enter her doors, and they kept their word most probably because they were not invited within them. She entertained largely and her parties were remarkable, not for who were there than how many. Hers was not the sort of house to which Jack who had been the [illegible] could obtain an invitation for Tom who could take the liberty of bringing Harry—men of artistic or literary merits—pleasant fellows and cheerful unaffected girls who could enjoy themselves and help others to do the same were always welcome, and the kind hostess made no inquiries about their great grandfathers, and cared little who their fathers and mothers might be. Do not suppose however that she was [illegible] attention in the selection of her guests. She welcomed only such as [illegible] honest [illegible] if she could have found them out. The [illegible] Lady Hallowdale's favorite pursuit and she was very successful in it. I have told you all this because she was aunt to Ada and Fanny Clamour and because they went on a visit to her to escape [illegible] and to get through the Londons [illegible] to be her chaperon.

Towards the close of one of her pleasant balls Lady Hallowdale said to Ada:—

"My love I want to introduce you to a particular friend of mine. You know I [illegible] all my pictures [illegible] shows [illegible] I wish to introduce [illegible] one of my favorite wild beasts. He is a little too fond of growling but is a [illegible] and upon the whole harmless. His name is Thornton—Cecil Thornton."

A few minutes afterwards [illegible] a man whom Ada instantly recognized as Mr Monckton the tragedian, and [illegible] astonishment [illegible] to the eyes of all [illegible] till the performance [illegible] left them to [illegible] their way to the [illegible] room.

"I feel that I owe you some explanation," began Thornton, who had noticed the start with which Ada [illegible] introduction. "We have met before."

"Yes, twice," Ada replied, "once in the park by the river at home and once in the theatre at H——."

[illegible] Ada was not well [illegible]

"I was acting merely for amusement," continued Cecil. "I have a wild restless disposition that [illegible] my [illegible] family."

"You are not serious," said Ada puzzled at the quiet irony of his tone.

"I am, though I [illegible] exceedingly proper, so—at least my friends say so and who should know one better than one's own friends? Ask that young lady opposite if what I say is not true, she is my sister."

"Indeed!" said Ada. "Then we shall meet on Tuesday—we are going to Miss Thornton's concert."

"Oh, dear, no, my family and I are not on visiting terms. You know the old adage. There is a skeleton in every house. Well my lady mother is in [illegible] her neighbors. She puts her skeleton out upon board wages. Behold him here," and Cecil tapped his [illegible]

"I do not speak [illegible]," said Ada [illegible] distressed.

"Then I will not. I [illegible] I have the fact of my family's [illegible] that is all. Now to talk of something else. I have amused myself all night by standing behind some of these gay young fellows that dance every dance taking notes of what they say. Have you been to the opera lately? This is I believe the approved method of commencing a conversation."

Ada felt more than half inclined to resent Cecil Thornton's [illegible] Lady Hallowdale [illegible] had been introduced [illegible] eccentric [illegible] at his flippancy [illegible] but the immovable countenance [illegible] if she could [illegible] replied very [illegible]

"I have been to the opera lately, Mr Thornton."

"[illegible] that sort of a commencement will not do—you do not talk," said he.

"Oh [illegible] I do—I am a [illegible] people?"

"Humph! Am I to take that as a compliment?"

"Mr Thornton," said Ada looking him full in the face, "I have often heard Lady Hallowdale speak of you. I have read your books."

"Do you like them?"

"I have neither the [illegible] nor the inclination to become your critic, but I was about to add when you interrupted me——"

"[illegible] pray proceed."

"That [illegible] which [illegible] known to be able to say better things, condescends to such common places as you were about to [illegible] with—second hand—in must [illegible] either [illegible] a very low estimate on the capacity of his hearer."

"I think we had better take a turn," suggested Thornton dryly.

By the time the waltz was over he had to confess that Miss Ada's head [illegible] spiteful things of everybody [illegible] cynical [illegible] way. Poor fellow! [illegible] things had [illegible] until he began to think that people cared [illegible] and no thing else. But Ada had a good word and kind thought [illegible] for all his harsh ones and the keen edge of his polished sarcasm was blunted against her simple outspoken gentleness. At last he was completely beaten.

"Miss Clamour," said he, after a pause, "have you any brothers?"

"No."

"Not one?"

"Not one."

"Oh, if I had had a sister!"

"You have one."

"She was a child when I was a man. No I mean if I had had a sister who could have been an adviser to me—a friend who would speak [illegible] matter—I should [illegible] be better [illegible]"

"Most persons suppose they would be better and happier if they had something which they have not. Alas! [illegible] but I think if we are but true to ourselves we shall find in ourselves an adviser and friend equal to any that this world can afford us."

"Good words! good words!" exclaimed Thornton with a suspicious glitter in his eye.

They had now returned to where Lady Hallowdale was sitting.

"Will you put them in your next book?" asked Ada, with a smile, as she released his arm.

"I will keep them here," he replied pressing his hand to his heart, and so he left her, and immediately afterwards quitted the house.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

In Topeka Kansas musk on the handkerchief is a sufficient excuse for chasing a young man over the bluffs into the river.

RAPT JUSTICE

A crab and a turtle lived under a myrtle,
Just in the pool at the foot of the hill
The crab was the [illegible] slappy snappy and black,
The turtle was master—fat, juicy and still

The turtle gave orders from off the pond's borders
The crab did the work [illegible] by himself
And [illegible] full of bluster and [illegible] full of splutter
He brought for his master to put on the shelf

[illegible] there top the [illegible] fine weather
At then came the autumn with whirlwind and gale
The pond grew an ocean, and in the commotion
The turtle imagined his victuals were stale

'I've pains in my liver!' said he with a shiver
'The worms are like shavings, the snails have no meat
I am [illegible] and hollow I was an Apollo
Go quickly and get me some food I can eat'

They argued together, the crab said the weather
Was much too severe for his delicate frame
'The wind' said his master 'will blow you the faster'
Then kicked the crab out with no sense of shame

Ten sprawls! he is landed well watered and standed,
Once again! and he starts for the [illegible] just ahead
His [illegible] chicken to mind for a king
He'll have his revenge on the turtle instead!

'A splendid old turtle lives under the myrtle
[illegible] the Landlord 'to come to the foot
[illegible] for dinner [illegible] grows thinner
Go quick! I will show you the way to the store'

The crab went the first and [illegible] old master
In [illegible]
'O! whip [illegible] sir, you'll make a fine soup
I'll watch while they fix you. O! that will be fun'

The landlord looked gently, but very intently
All [illegible] the crab who had acted as guide
[illegible] You [illegible] in my supper well buttered and fried

The crab [illegible] perceiving his error
The landlord walked off with both master and [illegible]
They fried the fat turtle [illegible] under the myrtle
And fried the false crab in a hot buttered pan

[Collected expressly for the Bucks County Gazette.]

ANECDOTAL FRAGMENTS
—OF—
AMERICAN HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY.

XVIII.
'Sheridan's Ride.'

It was Colonel Thomas Colt of Pittsfield Massachusetts, who rode with Sheridan the news of the fight which led to the famous ride. Colonel Colt told how [illegible] 'Wright came breathless and said: Army [illegible] in order for retreat.' And Sheridan answered in wrath 'Retreat! By God we'll whip em yet.' And I tell what a grand sight it was when, looking across Middletown meadows they saw the [illegible] disorganized Union army rushing upon the [illegible] flanks and scattering them like mist, till, halting to [illegible] the scene they rode over half a mile strewn with dead and dying, men who twenty minutes before had shouted victory [illegible] and how still it was when at night they rode back over the field which had been the scene of such [illegible] strife and tumult. Now, only the low groans of the dying, and the thousands of white dead faces upturned to the stars. And how, after the victory, the generals, one after another came up to the little hero and hugged him and wept on him, and lifted him off from the ground, till he said, 'Hold enough!' When we hear of such men and such deeds and look at our own lives, we realize how we [illegible] for an instant till the world [illegible] we believe that we also could perform our work heroically.

XIX
The Elder Booth on an Occasion.

In Boston at the Tremont Theatre during the stage management of Mr William H Smith Mr Booth was announced to follow a [illegible] of comedy by performing in some of his most effective tragic plays. "Evadne" was selected for the first performance. The house was crowded. At the precise moment when Ludovico should enter, Mr Booth promptly appeared [illegible] the immense audience [illegible] welcome [illegible] He did not [illegible] plaudits, but moved forward and [illegible] the stage [illegible] He had [illegible] the night before [illegible] This [illegible] seemed at the moment more appropriate to Mr Booth than the play of "Evadne" or the people who had come to witness it. He seized and gave it a London gentleman's well known [illegible] surprising every one familiar with the [illegible] upon which they had entered. A pause [illegible] Mr Booth came toward the footlights and said with amazing coolness

"Ladies and gentlemen, it appears that there is nobody at home!"

Murmurs filled the house, which were soon turned into a general conversation as the stage manager came forward and seized Mr Booth by the collar. The tragedian was then taken from the stage. What ensued behind the scenes has never been publicly stated. Mr Smith took Mr Booth to the green room and told him that he could punish him severely if he did not proceed with the business of the evening. The threat had a good effect. The curtain was taken up a second time and Mr Booth again appeared. No one who was present that evening will forget the brilliant manner in which Mr Booth performed Ludovico. We doubt if he ever surpassed that personation. The character was sustained without the slightest flaw or speck [illegible] such was the brilliancy of the performance [illegible] particularly [illegible] the last act was held spellbound by the great actor's art and remained [illegible] in breathless admiration of the scene. Had Mr Booth not been persuaded to personate Ludovico on the evening to which we have referred it might have been said that he was intoxicated as was frequently said when he exhibited similar alterations of mind. The perfection of his acting showed that he was under no alcoholic influence, for no man can place himself upon the stage even in a slightly intoxicated condition without being betrayed by his eyes if not by his general appearance.

XX
Comprehended at Last

James J Brown of Greensburg Indiana, a smart and shrewd lawyer was once employed to defend a case before the Circuit Court. The Judge was not very learned in technicalities, knew but little Latin and much less Greek. The jury were taken from the country, ordinary farmers. The plaintiff's counsel had opened. Brown rose and spoke two hours in the highest possible style, spouting doubt repeating Latin and translating Greek, using all the technical terms he could bring to the end of his tongue. The jury sat with mouths open. The judge looked on with amazement and the lawyers laughed aloud. Brown closed, the case was submitted to the jury without a word of reply. Verdict in the box against Brown. Motion for a new trial. Next morning Brown rose and bowed to the Court.

'May it please your honors I humbly rise this morning to move for a new trial, not on my own account but on behalf of my client who is an innocent party in this matter. On yesterday I gave wings to my imagination and rose above the stars in a blaze of glory. I saw at the time that it was all Greek and Turkey tracks to you and the jury. This morning I feel humble, and I promise the Court if they will grant me a new trial I will bring myself down to the comprehension of the Court and jury.'

The Judge—'Motion overruled, and a fine of five dollars against Mr Brown for contempt of the Court.'

"For what?"

'For insinuating that this Court don't know Latin and Greek from Turkey tracks.'

'I shall not appeal from that decision—your Honor has comprehended me this time.'

XXI
Baptizing a Quaker.

'Hartshorne Fitz Randolph, of Morris county, New Jersey, is said to have been a devout friend and to have had in his employ, many years ago, a man who was a singular character, and allowed by his master almost as many liberties as "the King's fool." On a certain Sunday morning Mr Fitz Randolph wished to go to the Quaker meeting house on the opposite hill, but the brook was so swollen with rain as not to be very easily crossed. The man offered to carry him across on his back. When in the midst of the stream, he stopped and said to Mr Fitz Randolph, "Will thee give me a quart of apple jack if I take thee safely over?" "No, I will not, go on" said Mr Fitz Randolph. "But, say, will thee give it to me? for if thee does not I will let thee down into the water." "Must I give thee that which will do thee harm?" "But I say thee must give it me or I will let thee down into the water quickly!" was the reply of the impudent fellow, whose motion indicated that he meant what he said. "Well I promise to give thee the apple jack now go on" said the Quaker. "But swear that thee will give it to me," persisted the man. "Thee knows that I must not swear." "But I say that thee must swear that thee will give me the apple jack or I swear I will put thee quickly into this water!" "Well, well," said Mr Fitz Randolph, "there is very much [illegible] but the [illegible] in thy power, and so I swear that I will give thee the rum." "There, now, Mr Fitz Randolph thee has done it," exclaimed the man with an ill-concealed chuckle, "thee has done it now, for thee has always said that a *man who will swear will lie* and so I will set thee down into the water at any rate!" and he at once suited the action to the word, leaving his employer in no good plight physically or spiritually for the service he was designing to attend.'

XXII
The Tontine Coffee House.

That old and favorite resort of the New York merchants, the "Tontine Coffee House," was erected by an association of merchants, founded in 1790 and incorporated in 1794 under the name of the "Tontine Association," deriving its name from Tonti, an Italian, who originated a financial scheme similar in character, which was adopted in [illegible] by Mazarin the Prime Minister of Louis XIV. The New York "Tontine Association" consisted of two hundred and three members, who each subscribed the sum of $200 and named a nominee (an infant) on whose life should depend the duration of his interest in the profits of the investment. For the sum subscribed $40,600 a lot of land was purchased at the north west corner of Wall and Water streets and there was commenced in 1792 and finished in 1794 the Tontine Coffee House. By the constitution of the Association the subscribers were to receive proportionate shares of the net income accruing from the investment during the lives of their nominees, but on their death these shares would cease to draw and be turned in with the general fund. When the number of the surviving nominees should reach seven the property should be equally divided between them. It is a curious illustration of the history of longevity that of these nominees named eighty three years ago sixteen were in existence in 1868.

The building was directed by the constitution to be used as a coffee house and was so used until 18[illegible] when the association was removed by the Court of Chancery and in 184[illegible] by the Legislature which changed the name to "Tontine Building." It [illegible] in 1812 George Frederick Cook the great but dissipated actor. In the latter part of the [illegible] century, [illegible] was the home of "high change" and one of the customs among the frequenters of the Exchange, which had at been removed from its dilapidated location in Broad street to the "Tontine" was to take a glass of punch with a chunk of raw codfish and sea biscuit by way of luncheon, [illegible] in the centre of the great room. [illegible] A peculiarity of that particular old [illegible] novelty in those days was a large suspended [illegible] worked by a [illegible] (or boy power) which swept with [illegible] breeze the whole length of the tables, cooling guests and dishes and effectually blowing away the flies.

XXIII
Maggie Mitchell's First Success.

In 1860 there was [illegible] at St Louis named Aug Waldauer [illegible] the theatre [illegible] He [illegible] been liberally educated [illegible] city. [illegible] mind was deeply imbued with the spirit of [illegible] national [illegible] He [illegible] in the orchestra night after night [illegible] evening there was more in [illegible] than [illegible] knew that she was capable of [illegible] He said nothing to [illegible] any one about his [illegible] but went home one night resolved to [illegible] and to write her a [illegible] part among the real stars in the dramatic sky. He worked very hard and [illegible] between his mornings and evenings [illegible] When she appeared in St Louis in the [illegible] of 1861, his work was done. He asked permission to read a new play to her. It was read and approved. It was called "Fanchon, the Cricket" and was a translation from a German play which in turn was a dramatization from George Sand's famous novel the loves and trials of rustic lovers.

During that same engagement the play was put in rehearsal and produced, the author [illegible] in the orchestra. But on the very night of its production, Camp Jackson was attacked by Lyon and the town was [illegible] fighting going on in the streets of St Louis. Two German regiments [illegible] pressed, turned and fired upon their tormentors and there was weeping that night, [illegible] for sons and fathers. The fictitious grief of Fanchon had to yield in interest to the real sorrows in [illegible] Missouri homes. The [illegible] became too serious to permit public attention to be devoted to the stage. [illegible] houses for a few nights more, and then [illegible] neglect, and the [illegible]

Nevertheless, the play was a good one and so thought author and manager. When [illegible] closed the author became a soldier and won a Captain's commission under Fremont. [illegible] the manager placed the stage of his [illegible] shelf of a house quietly [illegible] and sighed for [illegible] times of peace, and Maggie Mitchell left [illegible] to struggle with fortune [illegible] wonderful [illegible] way into the West, carrying the manuscript of Fanchon with her and to not too fastidious audiences played the new part, thereby slowly growing to greatness.

On the 9th of June, 1862 Maggie Mitchell was in New York lessee of Laura Keene's theatre, which she had especially engaged for the production of her new play. Evidently it was not held in much estimation [illegible] the issue of that morning [illegible] But the next morning the *Tribune* told a different story, for the play had been produced, and the young actress had startled the critics by the almost miraculous power she displayed in the character of Fanchon—a power before undeveloped and unsuspected by herself or any other person except Aug Waldauer, musician and soldier.

When Maggie Mitchell walked off the stage of Laura Keene's little theatre that beautiful summer's night, she knew that she was famous and that her fortune was made.

XXIV
A Valuable Fee.

Nicholas Longworth the celebrated American wine manufacturer and millionaire, was, in his younger days a lawyer. In the year 1803 at the age of twenty-one he emigrated to [illegible] the then remote and insignificant settlement of Cincinnati, where he studied with Jacob Burnet, one of the ablest lawyers of the Northwest, and where he was in due time admitted to practice.

Mr Longworth had been in practice but a short time when he was engaged to defend a fellow accused of horse-stealing and so well did he defend him that he got him clear. The client had no money, but he owned two copper stills, which he had promised to give to [illegible] he was cleared. The gentleman, however, who had the stills in use refused to give them up. He acknowledged that he did not own them but he could not surrender them because it would be [illegible] place them. But he had a proposition to make. The stills were rightfully the property of Mr Longworth.

'Now see here, Mr Longworth, I own a lot of land on Western Row containing thirty three acres. I'll give it to you for those stills.'

The young lawyer had faith that Cincinnati was eventually to become a place of importance, and if it ever should grow to a city, Western Row would of necessity be valuable property. So he took a warranty deed of the thirty three acre lot and gave to the distiller a bill of sale of the stills and the latter kept on at his business well satisfied with his bargain. And now mark the result. That one transaction on the part of Nicholas Longworth taking into account the marvelous increase in the value of real estate in Cincinnati would have laid the foundation of a fortune, for he lived to see the naked land, as it came to him in lieu of two second hand copper stills, worth more than two million dollars.

XXV.
Webster at Jenny Lind's Concert.

Jenny Lind once gave a concert at Washington while Congress was in session, and as a mark of her respect and with a view to the [illegible] sent polite invitations to the President, Mr Fillmore, and the members of the Cabinet Mr Clay, and many other distinguished members of both Houses of Congress. It happened on that day several members of the Cabinet and Senate were dining with Mr Bodisco, the Russian Minister. His good humor and choice wines had kept the party so late that the concert was nearly over when Webster Clay, Crittenden and other [illegible] came in, [illegible] from the hurry in which they came or from the heat of the room [illegible] were a little flushed, and all looked somewhat flurried.

After the applause with which these gentlemen were received had subsided, and silence once more restored the second part of the concert was opened by Jenny Lind with "Hail Columbia."

This took place during the height of the debate and excitement on the slavery question, and the compromise resolutions of Mr Clay, and this patriotic air as a part of the programme was considered peculiarly appropriate at a concert when the head of the Government and a large number of both branches of the Legislative Department were present. At the close of the first verse Webster's patriotism boiled over. He could sit no longer and rising like Olympian Jove he added his deep sonorous bass voice to the chorus and never in the whole course of her career did Miss Lind receive one-half of the applause as that with which her song and Webster's chorus was greeted.

Mrs Webster who sat immediately behind him kept tugging at his coat tail to make him sit down or stop singing, but it was of no earthly use, and at the close of each verse Webster joined in and it was hard to say which Jenny Lind Webster or the audience was the most delighted. At the close of the air, Mr Webster rose with his hat in his hand and made such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son and which eclipsed D'Orsay's. Jenny Lind [illegible] and blushing at the distinguished honor [illegible] to the floor. The audience applauded to the very echo, Webster determined not to be outdone in politeness bowed again; Miss Lind recourtesied the house applauded, and this was repeated nine times.

STORY OF POOR LITTLE STEPHEN GIRARD.

The rich [illegible] in Philadelphia who when young and poor entered a bank [illegible] says he, "Please sir do you want a boy?" And the stately personage said: "No little boy, I don't want a little boy." The little boy whose heart was too full for utterance chewing a piece of licorice stick he had bought with a cent stolen from his good but pious aunt, with sobs plainly audible and with great globules of water running down his cheeks glided silently down the marble steps of the bank. Bending his noble form the bank man dodged behind a door for he thought the little boy was going to shy a stone at him. But the boy picked up something, and stuck it in his poor but ragged jacket. "Come here little boy," and the little boy did come here and the bank man said: "Lo, what pickest thou up?" And he answered and replied: "A pin." And the bank man said "Little boy are you good?" and he said he was. And the bank man said "How do you vote?—excuse me, do you go to Sunday school?" and he said he did. Then the bank man took down a pen made of pure gold and flowing with pure ink, and wrote on a piece of paper "St Peter" and he asked the little boy what it stood for and he said "Salt Peter." Then the bank man said it meant "Saint Peter." The little boy said "Oh." Then the bank man took the little boy to his bosom, and the little boy said "Oh" [illegible] he squeezed him. Then the bank man took the little boy into partnership, and gave him half the profits and all the capital, and he married the bank man's daughter and now all he has is all his and all his own too.

STORY OF ANOTHER GOOD LITTLE BOY.

My uncle told me this story, and I spent six weeks picking up pins in front of a bank. I expected the bank man would call me in and say "Little boy are you good?" and I was going to say "Yes," and when he asked me what St John stood for I was going to say "Salt John." But I guess the bank man wasn't anxious to have a partner, and I guess his daughter was a son for one day says he to me "Little boy what's that you're picking up?" Says I, meekly, "Pins." Says he, "Let's see 'em." And he took 'em and I took off my cap all ready to go in the bank and become a partner and marry his daughter. But I didn't get an invitation. He said "You hadn't [illegible] these pins belong to the bank, and if I catch you hanging around here any more I'll set the dog on you." Then I left and the mean old cuss kept the pins. Such is life as I find it.

BOOTS WANTED.

Politics are flourishing. The weather is getting too cold to be on the fence much longer. I saw a sign one to day—a shoe store—and there was a sign hanging out—

"ALL KINDS OF BOOTS FOR SALE."

I went in and says I "Got all kinds of boots?" Says he "Yes, sir."

Says I "Give me ten cents worth of bootjack" [illegible]

If I hadn't been afraid he was [illegible] I would not have run as fast as I did.

There are not so many Buffalo Bills in Philadelphia as in New York because the common goods said to go to Buffalo in New York than [illegible] to go to Buffalo in Philadelphia.

MR BARTLETT.

I met an old friend in Philadelphia his name is Bartlett.

Says I "What's the news?"

Says he "My wife had twins yesterday."

Says I "You're using Bartlett pairs [illegible] you?"

I guess he had been occupying some position [illegible] which he [illegible] accustom [illegible] knocked me down and I [illegible] down too.

They are making some of the [illegible] is here because the General kept track [illegible] because he has kill[illegible] so many Indian [illegible] That's [illegible]

SNIPE ON TOAST.

I had snipe on toast in Philadelphia. I saw on a bill of fare

"SNIPE ON TOAST SIXTY CENTS."

Snipe on toast would be almost too hearty food to feed people on who had been floating on [illegible] weeks feeding on old boot legs. Says I to the waiter "Give me snipe on toast." By and by he came in and put down some toast and I kept on reading about what an almighty donkey Grant was, and what a ridiculous set every one is who is running for office, and I sat there an hour. Then I rang the gong. The waiter entered and says I, "Where in thunder is my meat?"

Says he, "They've been on the table an hour."

Says I "I didn't order plain toast, I want a snipe on it."

Says he, "There is a snipe on it."

Then I drew up to the table and I saw a little black speck on the toast, and says I "You'll swear that's a snipe?"

Says he "Yes."

Says I "You'd make a good horse buyer you would."

Says he, "It's a snipe on toast anyhow."

Says I, "How did it get on it?"

Says he, "That snipe's all right it's a full sized one too."

Says I "I'm glad of it. I'm glad you told me that's a full sized snipe, for to you know young man when I sat out there reading I saw a black speck on that toast, but I took it for a fly and I'm glad to be informed it's a snipe—a full sized snipe. Now you can take that snipe away and bring me a turkey on toast, and darn it, I want a full sized turkey too!"

I am hankering after snipe since that episode. I swear I could have blown that snipe through a putty blower without hurting the snipe or putty blower either. Snipe on toast may be good but it's [illegible]

Cider and stewed snipe is ripe.

STEEL ORNAMENTS.—The fashionable cut steel and diamond steel ornaments are very handsome, and also expensive, a single ornament sometimes costing six dollars at the wholesale houses. The steel aigrette for the front will perhaps be the most fashionable ornaments of bonnets for young ladies. A very slight binding of cut steel is in excellent taste around the brim of black and other dark velvet hats. The newest ornaments are exquisitely fine. They are made of almost beads sewed on black jet [illegible] patterns of leaf and flower, or blocks or Greek squares. There are jet coronets either very massive looking or else as light as lace jet plumes, wings, aigrettes, bands of jet passementerie all beads like embroidery, and beautiful diamonds with drooping fringe. Simple hoops merely large rings of jet or of cut steel are used amidst loops of silk or ribbon. Slides of jet and steel mingled are shown in square and oval shapes and there are horse shoes of jet with cut steel nail heads in them.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE

No baby in the house I know
'Tis far too nice and clean
No toys by careless fingers strewn
Upon the floor is seen
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs
No wooden men set up in rows
Or marshall'd off in pairs
No little stockings to be darned,
All ragged at the toes
No pile of mending to be done
Made up of baby clothes
No little troubles to be soothed
No little hands to fold
No grimy fingers to be washed
No stories to be told
No tender kisses to be given
No nick names "Love" and "Mouse"
No merry frolics after tea—
No baby in the house

From Chambers's Journal.

PARALLEL STORIES.

In the year 1400 Ginevra de Amieri a Florentine beauty married [illegible] a man who had failed to win her heart that she had given to Antonio Rondinelli. Soon after [illegible] the plague broke out in Florence. Ginevra fell ill apparently succumbed to the malady and being pronounced dead was the same day consigned to the family tomb. Some one, however had blundered in the matter for in the middle of the night the entombed bride woke out of her trance and badly as her living relatives had behaved towards her dead ones [illegible] the silent company upon whose [illegible] she had unwittingly intruded. [illegible] through the sleep wrapped streets as swiftly as her [illegible] cerements allowed [illegible] sought the home from which she had so lately been borne. Roused from his slumbers by a knocking at the door the disconsolate widower [illegible] cautiously opened an upper window, and [illegible] a shrouded figure waiting below in whose upturned face he recognized the lineaments of the dead [illegible] "Go in peace, blessed spirit," and shut the window precipitately. With sinking heart and [illegible] step the repulsed wife made her way to her father's door to receive the like [illegible] from her dismayed parent. Then she crawled on to an uncle's, where the door was indeed opened, but only to be slammed in her face by the frightened man, who in his hurry forgot even to bless his ghostly caller. The cool night air [illegible] the hapless wanderer made her tremble and she [illegible] "Ah!" she sighed. "Antonio would not have proved so unkind." This thought naturally suggested [illegible] test his love [illegible] like the rest. [illegible] way was long, but [illegible] Ginevra was knocking [illegible] at Rondinelli's door. He [illegible] ghostly visitor calmly inquired what the spirit wanted with him. [illegible] "I am no spirit, Antonio, [illegible] Ginevra [illegible] buried yesterday—buried alive!" and fell lifeless into the welcoming arms of her astonished [illegible] lover [illegible] brought down his sympathizing family [illegible] she had recovered from the shock [illegible] With such [illegible] pleaders as love and gratitude [illegible] his side of course Rondinelli won the day, and a private marriage made the lovers [illegible] disappointment. They, however had no intention [illegible] but the very first Sunday after [illegible] appear [illegible] in public together at the cathedral to the confusion and wonder of Ginevra's friends. An explanation ensued which satisfied everybody but the lady's first husband who [illegible] that nothing but [illegible] could dissolve the [illegible] matrimonial bond. The case was [illegible] to the Bishop who, having no precedent to curb his decision [illegible] that the first husband had lost all right to Ginevra, and must pay over to Rondinelli the dowry he had received with her, a decree at which the [illegible] heartily rejoiced.

This [illegible] romance of real life has its counterpart in [illegible] but the [illegible] version [illegible] differs [illegible] considerably in matter of detail. Instead of the lady being a victim of the supposed plague [illegible] she was supposed to have died [illegible] resource [illegible] the French heroine was taken out of her grave by her lover who suspected she was not really dead and resuscitated by his exertions fled with him to England. After living happily together for ten years [illegible] to visit Paris, where the first husband, accidentally meeting the lady was struck by her resemblance to his dead wife, found out her abode and finally claimed her for his own. When the case came for trial the second husband did not dispute the fact of identity but pleaded that his rival had renounced all claim to the lady by [illegible] her to be buried without first making sure she was dead, and that he would have been dead and rotting in her grave if he had not rescued her. The court was saved the trouble of deciding the knotty point [illegible] pronounce against them [illegible] quietly [illegible] France and found [illegible] foreign clime where their love continued [illegible] and entire till death conveyed them to those happy regions where love knows no end and is [illegible] within no limits. [illegible] to consciousness [illegible] robbers covetous of the rings upon their cold fingers no less than seven stories differing but slightly from each other have been preserved in one [illegible] in [illegible] Holland [illegible] Somersetshire [illegible] in [illegible] towns in Germany.

Ring-stories have a knack of running in one groove. Herodotus tells us how Amasis advised Polycrates as a charm against misfortune to throw away something he especially valued, how taking the advice Polycrates went seaward in a boat and cast his favorite ring into the ocean and how a few days afterward a fisherman caught a huge fish so extraordinarily fine that he thought it fit only for the royal table and accordingly presented it to the tyrant, who ordered it to be cooked for supper and lo! when the fish was opened the surprised cooks [illegible] his master's [illegible] ring. [illegible] dismay for when Amasis heard of the wonderful event he immediately dispatched a herald to break his contract of friendship with Polycrates being confident the latter would come to an ill end, as he prospered in everything, even finding what he had thrown away. The city of Glasgow owes the ring-holding salmon figuring in its municipal bearings to a legend concerning its patron, Saint Kentigern, thus told in the "Acta Sanctorum." A queen, having formed an improper attachment to a handsome soldier, put upon his finger a precious ring which her own lord had conferred upon her. The king made aware of the fact but dissembling his anger took an opportunity in hunting, while the soldier lay asleep beside the Clyde, to snatch the ring, and throw it into the river. Then returning home along with the soldier he demanded of the queen the ring he had given her. She sent secretly to the soldier for the ring which could not be restored. In great terror she then dispatched a messenger to ask the assistance of the holy Kentigern. He, who knew of the affair before being informed of it went to the river Clyde, and having caught a salmon took from the stomach the missing ring which he sent to the queen. She joyfully went with it to the king who thinking he had wronged her swore he would be revenged upon her accusers, but she, affecting a forgiving temper besought him to pardon them as she had done. At the same time she confessed her error to Kentigern, and solemnly vowed to be more careful of her conduct in future. In 1559, a merchant and alderman of Newcastle named Anderson, handling his ring as he leaned over the bridge, dropped it in the Tyne. Some time after, his servant bought a salmon in the market in whose stomach the lost ring was found. Its value enhanced by the strange recovery, the ring became a heirloom, and was in the possession of one of the alderman's descendants some years ago. A similar accident, ending in a similar way is recorded to have happened to one of the dukes of Lorraine.

[Correspondence of the American News.]

GERMAN BEDS.

"I'm going to turn in" said Simpson, who was dreadfully worn. "By George! I shall be glad to get a good sound, comfortable sleep at last. This cursed sleeping has about played me out. Awful jolly bed, that of mine!" he continued as he scratched an ineffectual match (every fourth match lights in Germany on the average). "None of your great broad sprawling things that you can lie crossways and diagonal in, but just a nice snug comfortable little berth, such as suits me to a nicety. Come in and look at it. Bet, old boy," he added, as he lighted his candle with his seventh match.

Now I have been in Germany before, and I knew something about German beds, and I also knew that my brother-in-law was rather taller than the usual height, and one of those lean angular fellows who stretch out a good way in various directions. Putting these two items of knowledge together, I rose with dignity and followed his sleepy steps into his chamber.

"A splendid bed sure enough my dear fellow," I remarked walking up to it and putting it approvingly on the post and truly it did look very inviting. Narrow certainly but "snug" and neat strongly constructed of some plain, varnished wood, and guarded by a sort of open work rail or an [illegible] spread all over it, and [illegible] its [illegible] folds over each end. Indistinctly visible through this were the smooth swelling pillow and the white [illegible] of the coverlet. Yes it was very attractive, and my brother-in-law who was standing at the looking glass and listening his shirt studs made all the haste he could yawning and blinking in delicious anticipation of an uninterrupted and refreshing sleep. In an astonishingly short time he stood ready to be a [illegible] of Morpheus, and advancing to the bed he whisked off the open work quilt and looked down with rapturous contemplation upon the smooth white plain. The pillow was slightly disarranged and he grasped it to put it in position. It shrunk [illegible] in his clutch.

"Half of feathers and not half full at that!" cried he squeezing it together in his hands with some dismay. "It [illegible] a pretty solid pillow does Simpson." But having made up his mind that he was going to be comfortable he would not, in my presence at least allow anything to the contrary.

"You can double it up you know, once or even twice," I remarked encouragingly. "Besides, what's a pillow? Your head will be high enough without it."

"Yes—there does seem to be something under there," said my brother-in-law. "What is it?" He turned back the mattress slightly as he spoke and pulled out a solid wedge-like object something the shape of a thick [illegible] of cheese covered with ticking, and quilted like a mattress.

"Now that's what I call a bolster," exclaimed he, [illegible] "Why [illegible] anything in the bolster or pillow line at once! Right shape [illegible] no more trouble, and the pillow on top to [illegible] the head of it." With these expressions of approval [illegible] replacing the wedge in its proper position my brother-in-law drew the sheet over it once more put the pillow—flattened down as much as possible—over all, and then prepared to throw back the coverlet. I [illegible] with some interest to watch this operation.

"Rather thick for summer that!" muttered he as he [illegible] puzzling. He is of rather a sanguine and nervous temperament is my brother-in-law and hardly uses a coverlet even in mid winter.

"But I can throw it off and sleep under the sheet alone, the sheet and blanket you know," he said. I remained silent and he proceeded to turn back the coverlet over the foot of the bed. Then he came to a sudden pause [illegible] and [illegible] a side glance at me. Neither sheet nor blanket were to be seen.

"That's queer now! Ah! I see, yes—pretty good! [illegible] Ain't it? It is rather [illegible]," said Simpson, smiling with no very good grace. "Just touch the bell will you old fellow."

"No use in that brother-in-law," I returned, [illegible] upon him with benignity. "Bed is [illegible] as it ever is or can be. Don't have sheets and blankets in Germany you know."

"Come! that cock won't fight!" exclaimed Simpson incredulously, but sinking down upon the bed with a rather dilapidated expression, "No sheets or blankets! why what the devil do they expect a fellow to do here?"

"You have them all three combined in this one thing," returned I, directing my brother-in-law's attention to it. "You see it is made on the principle of a pillow and pillow case. This white outside covering is a bag and that's the comforter inside. Never gets disarranged—always is there. It's as good an idea as the bolster, don't you think so?"

"Pooh! and the bag's taken off and washed every month I suppose?" said Simpson, in a tone which [illegible] as genial as [illegible]

"Oftener, no doubt—once a fortnight—or a week even perhaps. The comforter itself, of course never needs washing."

"Of course not," assented my brother-in-law, taking a [illegible] of it however. He's absurdly particular about having everything fresh from the wash tub is Simpson.

Without more words he got into bed quite as sleepy [illegible] not [illegible] cheerful, [illegible] in the evening. He [illegible] himself uneasily around for a few moments and pulled the coverlet over his shoulders. His feet appeared below [illegible] seeking for their share.

"[illegible] in the [illegible] the bottom can't you [illegible]?" he said at last, [illegible] irritably.

"Pleasure!" replied I, and stuffed it in accordingly as tight as it would go.

"Hold on! hold on!" cried my unreasonable brother-in-law giving it a vicious tug that quite undid the work. "You've pulled it down off my shoulders."

"Look here, Simpson," expostulated I mildly, "[illegible] your feet covered and your shoulders too. No one does in Germany. Choose which and I'll fix you, but don't ask impossibilities you know."

My brother-in-law lay for about a minute [illegible] still in silence. At last he gave a great kick and [illegible]

"Confound the thing! I won't have it either way! I'll sleep without anything!" and as the coverlet slid [illegible] off on to the floor, he folded his arms tightly, dug his head into the pillow and stretched out his forlorn feet. They came in contact with the bare footboard in a way that startled my brother-in-law.

"What on earth!" he growled turning quite red in the face and raising himself on one elbow. "You don't mean to say that these bedsteads are not long enough to lie straight in? Confound it! This one looked seven or eight feet at least."

"That's because it's so narrow," explained I, scientifically. "But it's as long as any in the house, or in town, either [illegible] Try getting your head [illegible] the top."

Simpson tried to shuffle up as I directed but the [illegible] plane of the wedge-like bolster caused him speedily to slip down again. And the bed though not an unusually long one could not have been over six feet six.

"Might just as well tell me to lie on the roof and keep my feet out of the gutter," grumbled he, after several [illegible] endeavors to relieve his toes at the expense of his crown.

"It's this infernal slippery bolster thing! Why can't they make them in a civilized style, the way they do at home? By George! I won't sleep on it anyway!" and he wrathfully ejected it. But it left a very hollow with its half [illegible] was quite made [illegible] to fill. What a sorry and forlorn spectacle did the lately attractive couch now present!

"I tell you what," said Simpson in a low, menacing tone [illegible] with compressed lips and glittering eye, "I'll tell you what I'm going to do." Here his feet came in contact with the [illegible] floor (they have no carpets in Germany). "I'm just going to take the mattress out of the bedstead and put it down on the floor and sleep on it. I can fix up an extension pillow with an overcoat or something and I can stretch out my feet all over the room if I choose. What have you got to say now, eh?"

"Nothing [illegible] first rate idea as far as the [illegible] goes," replied I, moving cautiously toward the door as I spoke. "I think [illegible] you'll have to do without the mattress though. They're always fastened in to the bedsteads in Germany, and if you want to take them out you have to get a wrench and take the bed all to pieces first. However, you may lay the coverlet on the floor and lay on that, and make a pillow out of anything. And put on your clothes again, I would, especially your boots, for the nights here are very cool, and there are awful draughts under the doors. And—good night," I added, deftly intercepting one of my brother-in-law's flying slippers with the door behind which I by this time stood. "Good night, and unbroken rest, my dear boy. It isn't everywhere in Germany you can get such a good bed."

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—Cor. Radcliffe & Walnut Streets.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Thursday, October 16, 1873.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

At the election last Tuesday Pennsylvania was carried largely for the Republican candidates. Mackey will have at least 30,000, and Gordon 20,000 majority in the State.

Philadelphia gives 25,894 majority for Mackey, and 10,264 for Judge Gordon. The Republican city ticket has about 27,000 majority. Lamon, Rep., is elected to the Senate in the Third district, and the Republicans elect all the Assemblymen but two.

The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Montgomery county is reported to have elected the whole Republican ticket; Ed. Johnson for Commissioner by about 500. On Judge the two candidates are nearly tied.

Bucks county has given a majority of not less than 1000 for Judge Watson, which insures his election.

Majorities have fallen off greatly in both Republican and Democratic districts, and the result will not differ much from last year. There will be a small Democratic majority on the State ticket.

It is probably that Jacoby for Commissioner, Worstall for Treasurer, Fellman for Director, and Wambold for Auditor, have been elected.

The vote is close between Fackenthall and James for District Attorney, with the former leading slightly as far as heard from.

There has been so much cutting on the county offices that it will be impossible to give exact results until the official vote is returned on Friday.

Harman Yerkes will have 400 or 500 majority for Senator in Bucks, and about 2350 in Northampton.

In Ohio the result on the State ticket is in doubt. The Legislature is conceded to the Democrats. The election of Allen, Democratic candidate for Governor is claimed at Democratic headquarters by from 3,060 to 5,000 majority. At the Republican headquarters Noyes' election is claimed by 1,599 majority. In Iowa, the Republican State ticket is elected by from 20,000 to 30,000. The indications are that the Anti Monopolists and Democrats will have a majority in the next House, while the Republicans will have a large majority in the Senate.

THE election in Bristol passed off very quietly, very little interest being evinced by either party. The majorities were as follows:—Isaac H. Gordon, Justice Supreme Court, 67; R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, 68; Richard Watson, Law Judge, 44; Jesse B. Twining, Associate Judge, 54; Alfred Fackenthall, District Attorney, 59; Samuel F. Long, Senator, 78; Abraham H. Clayton, Representative, 76; Henry Kratz, do., 77; Jacob Van Buskirk, Jury Commissioner, 76; Levi S. Jacoby, County Commissioner, 69; Isaac H. Worstall, County Treasurer, 74; Charles Fellman, Director of the Poor, 79; Aaron K. Wambold, County Auditor, 77.

COUNSEL TO DEPOSITORS.

The *Financier* calls the late flurry "a depositor's panic," and rebukes the needless and foolish fear which has withdrawn a great amount of circulation for the time being." It gives this piece of sound and sensible advice: "Withdrawing money from the channels of circulation just now is putting a dead lock to business, impeding the shipment of crops, and harming every public and private interest; depositors who think they are prudently securing themselves by locking up their money, are on the contrary, injuring themselves and everybody else. They ought to refrain from so doing even were there a little risk; but there is no risk whatever. Deposits which were safe in bank a month ago are exactly as safe now, and we earnestly urge depositors to pay their matured debts first; to promptly deposit their funds as fast as received, *particularly currency*, in the second place; and to refrain from applying to the banks for any funds beyond what is needed for business purposes, in the third place. We as earnestly urge those who have withdrawn their money to re-deposit it immediately in the former place or in some other bank, instead of keeping it out of use by locking it up. Safes are no fit place for money, and even the safe deposit companies, admirable as they are as custodians, ought not to have the custody of money. It is no safer in their hands than in the banks, and they have no power to use it. The 'panic is panic,' nothing more. For ourselves we fear nothing so much as fear. Put an end to *that*, and matters will speedily come to rights. But for the wild and half-insane fear among depositors of money, the trouble would have been over several days ago; in fact, it would not have been general at all. It will last until the public recover their reasoning powers and act upon the sound council herein given."

THE SALARY GRAB, a pamphlet of 80 pages, by N. S. Robinson, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., price 30 cents, contains a faithful history of the Great Congressional Steal, from the first appearance of the grabbers to the lame apologies for their action. It gives a complete history of the passage of the act increasing the salaries of the members of Congress, with full lists of the yeas and nays in both houses, in the various stages of the progress of the bill, furnishes a sketch of the debates and a review of the apologies for the bill. It should be in the hands of every man who is interested in uprooting the financial and political demoralization that now infests the country.

The Springfield *Republican* thus discusses a matter of more importance than people in general yet suspect:

"The current joke in Washington, just now, is, 'How is your tin-box?' The President is said to have received from J. Cooke's bank a cake box containing $20,000 on the morning before the failure. Sportive people say that Andy Johnson, who had $60,000 there, is looking for his box with considerable anxiety. He hasn't seen it."

No, and he never will see it.

The difference between being President and ex-President is somewhat immense.

The New York Liberal State ticket is composed of four Democrats, two Republicans, and one Liberal. It is as follows: Secretary of State, Diedrich Willers, Democrat; Comptroller, N. K. Hopkins, Republican; Attorney General, David Pratt, Democrat; Treasurer, T. H. Raines, Liberal; Canal Commissioner, James Jackson, Democrat; Engineer, S. H. Sweet, Democrat; Prison Inspector, M. K. Platt, Republican.

It is announced from Washington that the Treasury reserves are drawn upon only to pay the actual expenses of the Government, and the outstanding legal tenders will be reduced again to three hundred and fifty-six millions at the earliest possible moment. "It may be before the issue of the next debt statement." The draft on the reserves is caused by the smallness of the revenue receipts.

The New York State Temperance Convention met at Utica last Thursday. Only fifty delegates were present. No nominations were made, but resolutions were adopted demanding that Congress shall suppress the importation, manufacture and sale of liquors.

Scranton is to have a new court house, and has appropriated $35,000 to buy a site.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

A GLANCE AT THE WEST.

BY JONAS WEBSTER.

From Cheyenne to Salt Lake.

This city, built up on the eastern rise of the Rocky Mountains, is a motley collection of stone, frame and slab dwellings, and the headquarters of the Nye Forwarding Company and Wells Fargo's & Co.'s Coaches for Denver and points in Colorado. The surrounding country being perfectly barren, Cheyenne draws her trade and prosperity from the railroad and miners who flock in here by coach to go down to Omaha. After a hearty meal and chat with some of the natives we are under way and arrive at Granite Canon, a rocky, rough chasm. Red granite crops out of the ground and large boulders and piles of rocks in varied shapes lie upon the surface; the air is lighter and the quietness of the place with the Rockies in sight impresses the tourist with awe. We are now 7298 feet above the sea level, and the pure mountain air exhilarates and envigors the lungs, and in early morning, as the sun peeps over the crags and rocks with this broad expanse of mountain and ravine, it presents a magnificent scene. A steep grade from here to Sherman Station, the highest eminence ever attained by any railroad on the globe, 8235 feet high. The engine puffs and blows her best licks to overcome these everlasting hills upheaved by some volcanic element in the early history of the world, and as we gaze at these monuments constructed in long bygone days, a sensation and thrill of grandness comes over us as these deaf mutes lift their heads near the summit. As we look back to the great Missouri from whence we boarded our train, from this point above the clouds, an exclamation of surprise escapes our lips. The shrill whistle rends the air and we are on the top of the mountains and stop at Sherman station, a small station with two hotels, a store and billiard room. The "Summit House" is kept by old "Uncle John," a two story log cabin with all the appearance of a Western "shang-up." Old Uncle John, we learn, is a character well versed in Western tactics. The simple sign, "Uncle John's", above the door is significant of more than that little couplet of words, for the old mountaineer has tramped from territory to territory and followed the excitements of the West until he finds a home on the highest railroad point in the world. A large round house is the only attraction of the place save Nature. The view is obstructed by the fog, and as we glide along our conductor tells us the rain falls and divides here and the water from off of this great ground shed of the continent reaches both oceans. A small wave of wind may separate a globule of water, sending one into the Atlantic and one into the Pacific. The railroad crosses Dale creek just west of the town, a clear mountain stream tumbling over the rocks to the Cache La Poudre. Twelve miles down this stream is the old overland stage station of Virginia Dale, situated in the heart of the Black Hills on one of the finest natural granite roads in the territories, and was founded by Ben Halliday in 1862. My traveling companion, a Mr. Gruchon, from whom I get these facts, had been down the valley in '67 and was quite enraptured by the surroundings, and as he gave me a description of the ranches, Horseback Mountain, "Lover's Leap,"—where 'twas said a young Ute Indian squaw threw herself away on account of a faithless lover—did I sigh to spend a short time in this nook of the mountains.

We are now going down the western slope—pass Table Mountain, fringed by a table cloth of green pines, to the Laramie plains, where the antelopes are thicker than at any other point on the road. Several herds bounded away on the approach of our train, and numerous shots were fired from the engine, mail and passenger cars with but little results as the motion of the train and eager excitement to bring down the game makes it almost impossible to reach the herd. The dust is seen to fly from the bullets, the antelopes skip over the plains and we run down to Rawlings Springs, passing sterile miles of country, sage brush and cactus plants that seem to be the only vegetation that can live here.

Rawlings Springs is composed of alkali, sulphur and iron and its waters are used by the Indians in the healing art. This is another old stage station and the beginning of the great alkali plains which with but a few fertile valleys extend far away into Nevada.

We are now in the great American desert, and the white alkali covers the ground as far as the eye can reach. The dust penetrates our eyes, ears and mouth, and we are conscious of pain. Passing rapidly Washakie and Red Desert we come to Bitter Creek, a tributary of Green River, whose waters are a beautiful pea green, occasioned by the alkali soil.

Church and Black Buttes are great boulders forty feet high, of granite formations. Moss agates lie around profusely and are gathered and shipped in great quantities. Old Fort Bridger lies to our south, thirty or forty miles away and at Evanstown we reach the Bear River bridge and find the valley fertile and pleasing. The solitude is broken by a few Ute Indians who have come down from the mountains to fish, and as we gaze upon this lonely untutored red man of the forest we would like to write his history, but time and lack of an interpreter prevents. We cross Bear River, which flows into the great Salt Lake, and rattle on to the famous Echo and Weber canons (canyons), the wonder of the west and most abandoned freak of Nature. Castle rock is the beginning of this gorged panoramic sight, and as the massive castle stands at the head of the canon looming up against the clouds like some old ruin of bygone ages, worked and chiseled by the elements into turrets and foundations, it might afford a hundred new designs for an architect. Echo is a deep ravine with towers, palisades, boulders and ledges on every side, and in connection with Weber forms the most interesting objects to the tourist. On the road here are the Pulpit rocks, where the Mormons offered up their first prayers upon their entrance to this New Canaan. Here also is Devil's Slide, Devil's Gate, Witches Rocks and other freaks of Nature to astonish the eye. The Devil's Slide is a strange upheaval of stratafied rocks, running parallel up the mountain, and a few feet apart; they look like the great double wall in China, or some of the coasting ranges in Russia. It reminds us of the poetry to his hot headed majesty:

"When the Devil was sick
A saint the Devil would be;
But when the Devil got well
He slid back into his Deviltry."

Running out of the canon over Devil's Gate bridge, we emerge into the great Salt Lake basin which holds the waters of this great inland sea, and continue on to Unitah, the starting point on the Union Pacific Railroad for Great Salt Lake City, which lies several miles from the Lake.

Bidding our through passengers a long farewell, for we may never see them again, we look up our luggage and register at Wells & Fargo's office and ensconce ourselves on a leather seat in the middle of the coach for the ride. There are two companies competing for the carrying trade to Zion. The "Opposition Line," at two dollars per head, and our line at three, but from the looks of their long, lank, lean horses, dare-devil drivers, with disheveled hair and break-neck appearance, we conclude to take the Concord. A coach ride is far more exciting than railroading; and as all is ready the crack of the opposition line's whip sends them jolting down the valley. The passengers, a motley crew composed of Mormon, Gentile, Miner and Melican man, cheer up the horses and applaud the course of the driver, while we pull out with ribbons tautly drawn over four of the best overlanders in the West. As we pass the mouth of the canon and our horses begin to get their blood up we soon find ourselves careening southward, over a sandy plain, stunted grass and weeds, passing the opposition [illegible] spinning down the valley at the rate of twelve miles an hour, changing horses every twelve miles. The valley is narrow, but gradually widens as we proceed. The high ridges on our left assume mountainous proportions and are a part of the chain which form the Wasatch range. Down these hills course small mountain streams of cool icy water running over our path to the distant lake, cutting the road into rough ridges and making the coach pitch and jolt, throwing the passenger forward, disarranging his ballast and causing him to notice the improvement Mr. Pullman has ordained for the traveler's comfort. Thus we descend into the heart of the great Salt Lake basin. What is the scene before us? At the foot of the Wasatch range in the illimitable regions of mist and shadow lies the great valley, glowing as with gold in the full splendor of a southern sun. The Mormon fields are waving with grain.

Soon a deep haze greets our eyes and the wide sheet or expanse of waters of Great Salt Lake burst into view, looking like a heavy vapor in the distance. On near approach it assumes a bright luminous amber color. Bordering on its west coast, twenty-five miles away, are the dim blue outlines of the mountain. Rocky islands peep their heads above its salty brine, and a single sail ripples its smooth, placid bosom. Thousands of wild ducks are swimming near its shores and the strong smell of salt and decayed vegetation tingle upon our olfactory nerves. One hundred and fifty miles long with a breadth varying from 25 to 100 miles, surrounding Antelope and Stansbury Islands, they looking like an oasis in Sahara in this great dead sea. No fish within its caverns, no outlet to its waters, no growing less but larger each and every year, this silent water encompassed by two mountain ranges, washes the land of the latter day Saints of the Church of Zion.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Evangelical Christian Alliance was organized in Freemasons Hall, London, in 1846. It has since held General Conference at intervals of four and five years, at Paris, Geneva, Berlin, and Amsterdam where the acknowledged leaders of Protestantism have gathered in generous numbers—men of acknowledged wisdom, learning, eloquence and faith.

The Alliance is not a union of churches, but an association of Christians representing all the evangelical denominations of Protestant Christendom. It is ready to receive as members all who accept the fundamental principles and doctrines of Evangelical Christianity, namely: The Divine inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures; the unity of the Godhead and the trinity of persons therein; the utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the Fall; the incarnation of the Son of God, his atonement and mediatorial intercession and reign; the justification of the sinner by faith alone; the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification of the sinner; the Divine institution of the Christian ministry and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper; the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgment of the world by Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked. This summary of belief was adopted at the formation of the organization at London, and has been accepted by the various branches which have since been established. To this general enunciation of principles the Alliance appends the following proviso: "It is, however, distinctly declared that this brief summary is not to be regarded in any formal or ecclesiastical sense as a creed or confession, nor the adoption of it as involving an assumption of the right authoritatively to define the limits of Christian brotherhood, but simply as an indication of the class of persons whom it is desirable to embrace within the Alliance."

The Conference at Amsterdam adjourned to meet at New York in 1870, but the Franco-Prussian war prevented, and the time of meeting was deferred till October 2, 1873. This meeting has just closed, and when such an event occurs it becomes the duty of all to ponder it well and learn the lesson it teaches. No event on this continent compares in importance with the late meeting of the Christian Alliance, not only in its moral and religious bearings, but also in its tendency to excite serious thought, and in its prophecy of coming events "which cast their shadows before."

There were delegations from ten of the most influential nations in Christiandom, and among them the culture of English schools, the representatives of French Theology, the native vigor and hardihood of American intellect, the profoundly subtle and metaphysical minds of Germany and India. To name them would be impossible here. Some of the most notable of their several denominations are—of the Church of England, R. P. Smith, Dean of Canterbury; Lord Alfred Churchill; Count Bernstorf, from Germany; Count Leathes, Kings College, Oxford; Prof. Christlieb, Bonn, Presbyterian; Rev. W. Arnot, D. D., Edinburgh, and others. Congregationalist, Rev. Thos. W. Aveling, London, and others. Wesleyan, Rev. John Edwards, Liverpool. Church of Scotland, Rev. William Graham, and others. Baptist, Rev. Joseph Angus, D. D., Regents Park, London, and others. Reformed Dutch, Rev. Dr. Holdemaker, Holland. French Branches—Methodist, Rev. E. F. Cook, Paris; Reformed, Rev. August Decoppet, Paris. Belgian branches—Rev. Leonard Auet, Brussels; Rev. M. Rochedieu, Brussels. Swedish branch—H. E. Ahrenburg, Gothenburg. Turkish branch—Rev. E. E. Bliss, Constantinople. Greek branch—Rev. F. D. Kalopathakes, Athens. Many others were present from various countries of Europe, not sent as delegates.

These and representatives of the Evangelical denominations in this country, men of learning, wisdom and eloquence, all met as brethren, fellow laborers in the cause of Christ, different, indeed in name, but one in principle and aim, to discuss topics of infinite moment and of universal appreciation, and they brought to these discussions the ripest scholarship and the profoundest learning.

The meetings were held in Steinway, Association and Tammany Halls, Coopers' Union, in Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and in St. Paul's Methodist Church.

The first day was devoted to reports on the present state of religion in different parts of the world, as introductory to the discussions that should follow.

The second day able papers were read on "Christian Union," by Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Bishop Simpson and others. The discussion was divided into six parts, laying down the fundamental principles of the Alliance and the basis on which it was founded.

Sabbath day the delegates occupied pulpits in New York and vicinity.

Monday, October 6.—Eleven divisions of the general theme, "Christianity and its Antagonisms." The work is begun in earnest; the champions are put forward. Upon this subject two remarkable papers were read. One by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, on the "Religious aspects of the doctrine of development," and the other by Prof. Stanley Leathes, of King's College, London, on the "Best methods of counteracting Modern Infidelity." In this discussion the most conspicuous forms of modern skepticism and doubt, metaphysical, materialistic, rationalistic, were handled in a manner worthy of the men and the theme.

Oct. 7.—"Christian Life," in nine divisions. The most notable things of the day were the reading of an able paper by President Porter, on "Modern Literature in its Relations to Christianity," a discussion of the theme "The Pulpit of the Age," by Rev. Dr. Parker, of London, and Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, and on the "Demands of Christianity upon its Professors in Commercial and Public Affairs," by Rev. Dr. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, New York, all of which were especially suggestive and instructive.

Oct. 8.—"Protestantism and Catholicism," in ten divisions. In this discussion the dogma of infallability was thoroughly examined and themes presented calculated to prepare Protestants to meet the arguments of the Romanists. Some of the more notable speakers were Prof. Dorner, of Berlin; Prof. Pronier, Geneva; Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky; President Hovey, Newton Theological Seminary, Mass., and Rev. Dr. Colin, Geneva.

Oct. 9.—"Christianity and Civil Government." Here the advocates of State Churches and the Divine order of Kings heard statements of facts respecting religious liberty they never heard before, and perhaps will never hear again. Dr. Woolsey read an essay or address on the Constitutional Government of the United States as related to Religion. Dr. J. L. Curry, President of Richmond University, read a paper on the Church and the Nation. Dr. Curry's paper, says the *Tribune*, was so close and uncompromising an argument that the Chairman, Dr. Crooks, refused to let him proceed on the ground that if prolonged, his address would "leave deep and abiding wounds" on the hearts of our guests from foreign lands. They could not bear the truth, but they do know that ministers are now in prison in Europe for preaching the Gospel.

Oct. 10th.—General Theme, "Christian Missions," in nine divisions.

Oct. 11th.—"Christianity and Social Reforms," in six divisions. All of these general themes and their several divisions were discussed in the presence of large and delighted audiences and the interest continued to increase to the last.

The farewell meetings were held on Sabbath evening in the Academy of Music, Steinway Hall, Coopers' Union, Tammany Hall and the Church of the Disciples. 20,000 people obtained admission to these halls, the largest in New York, and more than that number found ingress impossible. At the Academy of Music Mayor Havermeyer presided and Dr. Crosby introduced the speakers. In all the places of meeting the scenes were complete ovations. The best music was provided for the occasion. Dr. Schenk made the farewell address.

Thus closed the most remarkable convention ever held in America. Remarkable for the number and talent of the speakers, the subjects discussed, and also for their influence upon the future history of the Church of Christ in all lands and for all time.

The foreign delegates and other distinguished gentlemen passed through Bristol on Monday, on their way to Philadelphia, in a special train provided for them by the Pennsylvania Railroad. On Monday evening public meetings were held in the Beth Eden Baptist Church (Dr. Smith's), in Dr. Willey's church, and in the Central Presbyterian Church (Dr. McCook's), and in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

On Tuesday the whole company went to Washington to pay their addresses to President Grant who left there yesterday to attend the reunion of the army of the Tennessee at Toledo.

Such a Conference is suggestive. First—It increases the tendency of friends of Evangelical Religion of all names and denominations to form new and strengthen old alliances.

Second—It marks out the line of argument to be pursued in time to come against Infidelity, Rationalism and Popery.

Third—It has demonstrated to Evangelical Christians that being united upon foundation principles, minor differences need not make them enemies.

Fourth—By this conference the foreign delegates have become acquainted with our country and people, and have seen the fruits of free institutions, religious liberty and equitable laws.

Fifth—We also have had among us men whose names have been household words for many years.

Who will say, after this, that Protestantism is a failure? J. C. H.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1873.

New York abounds in meetings just at present. The Evangelical Alliance, which has been a remarkable gathering and drawn crowds of attendants the last ten days, said its farewells on Sunday evening, and close upon it follow, the coming week, the meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Society, the Free Religious Association, and the Congress of Women. Out of this variety there are attractions for many opinions and interests. The Free Religious movement presents the broad platform of inviting all sects and all phases of religious thought to give a reason for the faith that is in them. Only a few of the evangelical school have ever responded to this call, so that the Association practically represents the heretical theologians of the time. Even the Unitarians as a body are shy of being identified with it. As a protest against the bigotry and intolerance which attaches to an assumed superiority of dogmatic faith, and as an educator in freedom and independence of thought, the Free Religious movement has an important mission. But it is exposed to the same tendency which characterizes too much of the doctrinal religion of the time in appealing to the head rather than the heart. Religion, whether free or fettered, cannot be a saving power without applying constantly the practical humanitarian tests. By their fruits they must all be judged. In this battle of the sects as such, it is always noticeable that those people who are most heartily enlisted in practical Christian deeds, are the least tenacious of mere technicalities in the letter of doctrine, and can discern the spirit of Christianity under whatever name and even when unnamed.

MR. BRADLAUGH

delivered his third lecture on the evening of October 11th, to a very appreciative and enthusiastic audience. His theme was "An Appeal from the Working Men of England to the Working men of America." The chief burden of his address was a portrayal of the wrongs of the landless poor of his own country. He speaks with marked force and intensity, and with an incisive sarcasm which indicates power and skill as a debater. He is a bold reformer who does not hesitate to hurl his severe thrusts of criticism directly at the royal authority. He seems to have a thorough contempt for the aristocratic assumptions of power, and wages unrelenting warfare against the oppressors of the special clients for whom he pleads. Having come from what are termed the lower classes himself, he espouses their cause with the intensity of one who has felt the iron enter his own soul. It would have been better taste if he had omitted altogether the personal allusions to himself and his efforts to secure an opportunity to represent his own class in the House of Commons. In our country we have learned to be suspicious of any man who hints at official position in the advocacy of any cause. But the pathway to political power is not so accessible in England, and perhaps it is hardly just to be thus critical of one who has such a hard battle to fight against class distinctions. No one who listened to him could fail to have an increased interest in the landless poor of England, and to feel renewed anxiety for the dangers which threaten our boasted Republicanism.

In referring to Joseph Arch, Mr. Bradlaugh said he held him in the highest esteem, but that he differed from him in political opinions. In this struggle between the landlords and the landless, Mr. Arch labored to relieve the suffering class by seeking new homes for them in another country, but he was striving to create better conditions for them in their native land, that they might not be obliged to emigrate. He sought to break the power of the monopoly of land, and to secure in legislation as just consideration for the venders of labor as for the purchasers.

MR. BERGH.

Though the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were removed last March to their new building on the south-east corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, it was not fully completed till very recently. This establishment is already one of the important landmarks of our city, and, as it indicates also a phase of growth in the general civilization, it is worthy of some description.

The building on the Fourth avenue side presents to view a conspicuously ornamented bay window, which occupies the whole front of the second story, the massive brackets which support it extending nearly to the ground. The name of the Society is given at the base of the window, and the upper part bears the fitting inscription, "Remember He that made thee made the brute." The portico at the entrance on Twenty-second street, which reaches to the top of the first story, is surmounted by the spirited figure of a horse cast in zinc, and on the three sides are the words "Justice, Humanity, Compassion." In front of this entrance is an drinking fountain for the convenience of persons, horses and dogs. At these headquarters are kept the ambulances which are used in removing disabled horses, and the appliances for putting suffering small animals out of their misery in the most merciful manner possible. One floor of the building is to be used as a kind of museum where the trophies which accumulate in the shape of bits and muzzles of cruel construction, whips, clubs, and other articles taken from the tormentors of animals, may be preserved; also all improvements in harness appliances, and other things which tend to the kindly consideration of the brutes on which we rely so much for service.

Since the organization of this Society in 1866, of which Mr. Bergh has been the benificent inspiring genius, others have been formed in twenty-six States and Territories, and five in Canada, all using the same seal and distinguishing their officers by the same badge as the New York Society. Many have branches and agencies. The New York Society has twelve branches and over sixty agents outside of this city.

The civilizing influences of this humane charity for dumb animals has permeated the whole country. There has rarely been a more striking example of the good that may be wrought by the faithful efforts of one man. It has been a blessed service to mankind as well as the brute creation. While it has spared the latter physical suffering, it has lifted their masters to a higher level of character by its interpretation of the Christian law of kindness. A. R. P.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

OUR TEXAS LETTER.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 7, 1873.

The yellow-fever, with its sickening scent and "black-vomit," is now raging among the inhabitants of this city as well as those of Galveston, New Orleans, Shreveport and Memphis, notwithstanding the quarantine so strictly enforced between the different cities. Well may the press of the land appeal for assistance, and the terror-stricken people fly from the Tomb of Death and exclaim—

"Oh, Grave, where is thy victory—
Oh, Death, where is thy sting?"

The epidemic is supposed to be an importation from Cuba, and, in its terrible nature, differs widely from the native epidemic of yellow-fever. Business of course is prostrate, and the rattling wheels of the busy dray and omnibus, which have been heard thundering over the stony streets, are now superceded by the saddening rumble of the hearse, which, with its mourning cortege, conveys in humble submission to an open grave the remains of father, mother, brother and sister. It is also reported as spreading rapidly along the Texas Central Railroad—as far north as Calvert—and farther from the coast than it was ever known to spread before. This we know to be a fact—the disease has seldom ever reached further than Bryan or Hempstead. Texas, as well as Louisiana and other States, is subject to the epidemic, but we know of intervals of four or five years in which this unwelcome visitor has concealed its sallow countenance and buried its deathly fangs—and, comparatively speaking, we think Houston may be classed as a healthy and prosperous city.

Several years ago this city was considered one of the most prosperous upon the coast of Texas, but its rival sister, Galveston, has far outgrown it in business, and the extension of corporation limits which have almost monopolized the entire Island. But, notwithstanding this successful rivalry, Houston can compete fairly with many cities of older date in the quality of labor, business, institutions of learning, &c. Manufactories, foundries, beef-packing establishments, and cotton factories, tower conspicuously above all others in the city; and the handsome churches, splendid schools and palatial residences greet the eye as an emblem of intelligence, refinement and taste. The first ice-machine in Texas was placed in operation at Houston, and during the rebellion large quantities of ice manufactured by it was shipped into the interior of the State and retailed at from 50 to 75 cents per pound. They are built both large and small, and are worked by some steam apparatus which enables it to produce quite a large quantity of ice per day—though not as substantial as that of a frozen river or lake—but will melt almost "at a touch." The machine resembles an ice-cream freezer in body, and, when in operation, there is a peculiar contrast between the "old-fashion way of doing things and the new." The "headquarters" of the Texas Central Railroad is located here; the telegraph company, whose wires are now extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the borders of the frontier—and the elegant buildings of Sawyer & Co.'s stage line also render some little attraction to the place owing to their costly build and appearance, and the splendid coaches therein which ply between here and Goliad, Victoria and Austin. If the reports of newspapers and railroad kings are to be credited, it will soon be the organizing point of another gigantic railroad enterprise—more than equal to the connecting chain of the Texas Central with that of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—nearly eighteen hundred miles distant. The practicability of this new road has been spoken of some time ago by the press, thoroughly discussed by railroad officials and will no doubt be built very soon. The name of the road, if we are not misinformed, is the Texas and New Mexico Railroad, and is to pass through Goliad, Cameron, Georgetown and Belton—and, connecting at Austin with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which is rapidly reaching that point, the traveler, ere long, will be borne along by the wheels of an "iron-horse" into the plaza of Monterey and the City of Mexico.

There has always been considerable business transacted between this city and Galveston—New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia—and at times the wharf along the bayou has reminded us, with its stack of cotton bales, hides, cases of merchandise, &c., of the above named cities in many respects. There is a line of steamboats, built upon the same model of the Mississippi steamer, which run down Houston Bayou and over Galveston Bay to Galveston, and connect there with the Morgan Line of steamships plying over the Gulf of Mexico to Brashear City. Upon these steamers are transported the bulk of trade. Shipments for New York are generally made upon the "outside" line of steamers, owned by Mallaroy & Co., of New York, and go through in about ten days. Those shipments that are destined for New Orleans, are conveyed to Brashear City and thence over the railroad to that city. Thus Houston obtains an outlet for her trade, and gains access, we may say, to the "outer-world." NEMO.

The Secretary of War has appointed a commission for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island. The prison is to be exclusively for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules and laws of the army. The Secretary of War is to visit it at least semi-annually for inspection. The commissioners from civil life shall hold their offices for three years and shall be paid five dollars per day while on duty and the necessary traveling expenses; while of army shall be subject to removal by the Secretary of War.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Money and Business.

The jewelry manufacturers in Newark, N. J., are nearly all said to have temporarily suspended operations.

Only one of the silk mills in Patterson, N. J., is running on full time, and several have stopped running altogether.

A number of Frankfort cotton-mills are running on half time in consequence of the falling off of orders and the difficulty of procuring currency to pay wages. Campbell's mill at Manayunk is closed by a strike of the operatives. At other Manayunk mills work continues at a reduction. The Southwark Foundry has closed and 600 men are idle, refusing to work at the proposed reduction of wages.

The Texas cattle trade is rapidly building up busy towns on the borders of Kansas. It is estimated that the drive for 1873 will exceed 500,000 head of cattle, valued at $15 per head or $7,500,000. Of this large number over 100,000 will be driven into the territories. 100,000 will be wintered in Kansas, leaving about $300,000 to be disposed of at the Kansas City market. Only 115,000 will be sent to butchers and feeders in other States than Kansas, as the remainder will be either killed and packed there, or killed for their hides and tallow, because of the low price they command in the market. The "raw material" is not very valuable in comparison with the value of the packed meats in other markets, and hence a large industry, chiefly represented by work in killing and packing is growing up in the south-west.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations, reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street, October 14, 1873.

BONDS.	BID.	ASKED.
Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series,	102	104
" " 3d "	107	108
Philadelphia City 6's,	100½	100¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30's,	85	90
Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883,		
" " 1889,	84	85
" Mortgage, 1889,	94	97
Lehigh Valley 7's,	100	101
North Pennsylvania 7's,	97	98
Pennsylvania & N. Y. Canal 7's.	95	97
Penna. R. R. 1st Mort.	95	98
do. general " Coup.		
do. do. " Regis'd	85	92
Philadelphia and Erie 7s,	82	83½
Phila. & Reading 7s,	98	100
do. Gen. Mort. 7s, Coup.	97	99
do. do " Regis.	97½	100
do. New Conv. 7's.	96	98
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis 7's,		
West Chester 7's,	100	100½
West Jersey 7's,		
Wilmington & Rdg. 1st M. 7's		
Lehigh Nav. Gold Loan, 6's,	82	83
STOCKS.		
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	55½	56
Mine Hill "	50	51
Nesquehoning Val. "	49	50
Pennsylvania "	46½	47
Phila. & Reading "	48½	49½
Phila. & Trenton "	113½	115
United Co.'s of N. J., (C. & A.)	113½	115
Central Transportation Co.	43	49½
Fifth and Sixth Streets R. R.,	48	52
Hestonville "		
Second and Third " "	66	67

Messrs. Maris & Smith, Bankers and Brokers No. 18 South Third street, Philadelphia, furnish us the following report of prices at 3 P. M., on Oct. 14, 1873:

Gold	109¼
N. Y. Central R. R.	83½
N. Y. and Erie Railway	
Lake Shore and Michigan So.	60¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	
N. W. Com.	33
" Pref	60½
Rock Island	82
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	
Western Union Union Telegraph	48½
St. Paul Com.	24
" Pref.	50
Adams Express Co.	
Toledo and Wabash R. R.	31½
Ohio and Missisippi R. R.	21½
Union Pacific R. R.	16
Panama	
PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS, GOVERNMENT.	
New U. S. 5's of 1881.	107
U. S. 6's of '81,	
" '62, not called.	106½
" " 1st call.	109½
" " 2d call.	111½
" " 3d call.	111½
" " 4th call.	109½
" " '64	106⅞
" " '65	107
" " '65, new.	109½
" " '67,	111½
" " '68,	111
5's 10-40's,	105½
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.	109
Gold,	109¼
Silver,	
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	72
Central Pacific " " "	82
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	63
SUB-TREASURY REPORT, OCTOBER 11.	
Gold Receipts	772,735 62
" Payments	1,735,771 05
" Balance	49,091,290 28
Currency Receipts	192,743 16
" Payments	281,192 25
" Balance	2,818,115 11

Railroads.

The track of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad is laid as far as Boiling Springs.

The people along the line of the upper terminus of the Berks-county Railroad are rejoicing in the knowledge that their county, so long landlocked, will soon open its gates to the swift tread and shrill neigh of the iron horse.

A direct air-line railroad from Harrisburg to Boston, eighty miles shorter than any other route, has been determined on. When completed, it will form an outlet north, east, and west, for the immense coal and iron traffic of Pennsylvania.

The Delaware River and Lancaster River Railroad is a reality. Mass meetings are being held in the different villages which the line will touch, and great interest is manifested yb the people. Right of way is being obtained freely and rapidly, and no doubt the road will be pushed to completion rapidly.

The Tiffin (Ohio) *Tribune* announces that the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad was completed to that city from the west on Wednesday. The track-layers will go on with their work east, and are laying about three-fourths of a mile of track a day. A gang of hands laying track east from the Lake Erie division of the B. P. & C. road is putting down about a mile of iron each day. A large force is also at work east from Deshler station, in Henry county. The entire grading will be completed in Ohio within ten days.

Foreign.

The railway from Bombay to Madras in India has been completed.

The Government at Madrid has issued an order imposing a duty of 5 per cent upon all wines exported after this month.

Casualties.

William P. Dickinson, an old and well-known citizen of Reading, was burned to death Saturday, by the ignition of gasoline, which he was tapping.

On last Thursday evening a little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dobbs, of Steubenville, Ohio, aged some five years, while playing on the front steps of their residence, fell to the ground and a splinter of wood entered the eye into the brain, which caused his death in a few hours.

The iron propeller Missouri, formerly the Hammonia, was wrecked off the Bahamas on the 6th inst. Her passengers and crew were safely landed at Bermini. The ship broke in two. She left Liverpool September 11th, with an assorted cargo for New Orleans, having recently received £15,000 worth of repairs. The loss on vessel and cargo is estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000.

On Monday evening last about twenty-two cars became detached from an empty coal train on its way to Camden, between Evans's station and Palmyra, near the Fish House, and were left standing on the track, unknown to the conductor and engineer, who continued on with the rest of the cars to the junction, where the train usually goes on a turn-out, to allow the 3.45 train from New York to pass. There being no light on the cars left standing on the track and no one to give a signal of danger, the New York train came up at its usual speed, colliding with them and making a fearful crash. The fireman, Thomas F. Osler, was almost instantly killed, his thigh being crushed and broken. Deceased was about twenty-six years of age and had been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Company nine years. He resided in William street, Camden, and leaves a wife and two children. Abner Huston, engineer, and the baggage master and a brakesman were slightly injured. The body of Osler was taken to Camden and Coroner Armstrong convened an inquest to examine into the circumstances of the accident.

Crime.

John Staab, proprietor of a saloon in Reading, was so badly beaten by a mob at the Kutztown, fair, on Saturday, that his recovery is doubtful.

At New Haven, on Saturday, William G. Hooghkirk, a carriage trimmer, fractured his wife's skull with a flat iron, because she tried to persuade him against getting more drink, he being drunk at the time. She is not expected to recover. Hooghkirk was arrested.

While a young man named George Knipe was returning to Reading from the country in a carriage, on Saturday evening, he was attacked by highwaymen. He escaped, returned with a butcher knife and charged his assailants. One of the latter, named Coviusky, was badly gashed in the face and back and had an ear cut off.

The United States authorities at San Francisco will bring suit against the ship Baltic, of New York, for penalties for having kidnapped a crew. The crew was composed of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, barbers, soldiers and firemen, who know nothing about sailing, and say they were forced on board the vessel at New York.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was shot and slightly wounded by ex-Representative Conway, of the same State, in Washington, on Saturday afternoon. Conway fired three shots at him, one of which penetrated his clothing and slightly grazed the breast bone. Pomeroy says he never had any controversy with his would-be assassin, and has no idea of the cause of the attack. Conway immediately after the shooting said "He (Pomeroy) ruined myself and my family." Conway gave $10,000 bail for his appearance.

Fraud and Theft.

The Long Island Savings Bank, in Brooklyn was robbed on Monday night of a box containing nearly $75,000 in bonds the property of a depositor named Seebach.

Charles H. Phelps, cashier of the New York State Treasury at Albany, has been arrested for stealing $300,000 of the State funds. It is stated that "he was always considered trustworthy by everybody knowing him."

The Episcopal churches of St. Paul and St Luke, in Baltimore, were robbed on Friday night. Four silver offertory plates, valued at $200, were stolen from St. Paul's. A golden chalice, set with diamonds and rubies, and other articles, were stolen from St. Luke's.

The First National Bank of Athens, Pa., was robbed last Monday night. While the cashier was at his desk five men entered, gagged and handcuffed him and carried off $20,000, mostly in specie deposits. The cashier was found on the floor of the back office next morning.

The overland mail coach was robbed, near Redding, California, last Friday, by four highwaymen, who took nearly two thousand dollars from Wells, Fargo & Company's treasure box, and about the same amount from passengers. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit of the robbers.

The loss of the Merchants' National Bank, of Lowell, by the defalcation of its cashier, is reported by the examiner at $3[illegible],701. The capital is unimpaired, and there is a surplus of $13,000. The examiner says, however, that there "is a possible liability amounting to $37,000, which is not disclosed by the books and papers in posession of the bank."

George A. Clark, cashier in the office of Mr. Frederick Knowland, agent at New York of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., left his desk on Saturday last, saying he was going to take his wife to New Jersey, and would be back on Monday. He has not been since seen either by his employers or his family, but an examination of his books tells the story of another defalcation, amounting to $10,000. The supposition is that Clark, tempted by the low price of stocks during the panic, took the funds of the company, and having lost all, fled to escape detection.

Fires.

The warehouse of Lowry & McGee, at Fulton, Ark., was burned on Thursday night last. Loss, $40,000.

A fire near Lambertsville, N. J., on Tuesday, destroyed five dwellings, nine barns, and a lumber yard. Loss, $50,000.

The car house of the Eastern Railway Company in Boston, was burned on Tuesday with fourteen passenger cars. Loss, $50,000.

Several stores and a dwelling at Wakeland, Ind., were burned on Friday. Loss, $30,000. T. F. Weber & Co.'s sash factory, and Manns' brewery, in Detroit, were burned on Saturday night. Loss, $50,000.

The stables of Martin Hayes, in Boston, were burned on Saturday morning, with 86 horses, valued at from $300 to $1000 each. Forty of the animals were owned by Mr. Hayes, and the remainder by gentlemen in the neighborhood.

The dwelling and extensive stables of David M. Taggart, at Goffstown, N. H., were destroyed on Monday night by an incendiary fire. Seventeen blooded horses were burned, among them "Ned Hastings," an "Abdallah" stallion valued at $12,000. The famous old stallion "Abdallah," was the only horse saved.

CONSUMPTION
Can be Cured.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of a patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feeling of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated; the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These Medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists and dealers. 92

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

W. SANDERSON,
Furniture and Chair
WAREHOUSE,
425 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Has the Largest and Finest Assortment of

Library and Office Arm Chairs,

With all the Modern Appliances.

LARGE GOTHIC CHAIRS FOR PULPITS OR CHANCELS,

COMMUNION TABLES.

Wheel Chairs for Invalids.

READING CHAIRS with Adjustable Backs and Tablets.

FINE ARM CHAIRS FOR SOCIETY HALLS,

Together with Elegant

PARLOR SUITS.

FRENCH DESKS; and a great variety of articles called for in the business. 118

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

The PRESIDENT and MANAGERS of the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company will pay a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Shop of Ralph Suydiker, in Bristol, on the morning of September 16, 1873.

Sept. 29, 1873. G. W. RHAWN, Pres't.
106 WATSON COMLY, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

On and after Sept'r 21, 1873,

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

Kensington Depot, 7.13, 7.41, 8.21, 8.39, 9.44, 10.01, A. M. 12.36, 3.15, 4.08, 7.26, and 8.45, P. M. Sundays, 8.15 P. M.

West Philadelphia Depot, at 3.27 A. M., 3.03, 5.12, 6.23, and 10.11 P. M.

For New York.

At 7.51, 8.13, 8.37, 9.24, and 11.47 A. M., 1.28, 4.24, and 6.20 P. M. Sunday trains, 8.13, 8.37 A. M., and 1.28 P. M.

For Trenton.

At 1.17, 8.02, 8.37, 9.21, 10.55, and 11.47 A. M., 1.28, 3.05, 4.21, 4.34, 6.53, 6.07, 6.20, 7.27, 9.21 P. M.

The 8.02, 10.55, A. M., 4.34, and 6.07 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot, at 7.30, 7.50, 10.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.15, 3.10, 4.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30, P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7.35, 8.30, and 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 5.30, 12.00, night.

From New York.

At 7.00 and 9.30, A. M., 12.30, 3.00, 4.00 and 6.10, and 7.25 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6.10, 7.15, 8.00, 8.15, 9.18 and 9.40, A. M., 12.08, 2.40, 3.10, 1.50, 6.00, 7.00, 8.24, and 9.48, P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and and 11.55, P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.

A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05, A. M. daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

"SEEDS,"

(Not in the agricultural line, but,) the well known

DEALER IN

FINE SILK HATS,
SOFT AND STIFF FELT HATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c.,

No. 41 North Second Street,
110 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING
OUR
Extensive Alterations
AND
Enlargement,

we are not allowing it to interfere with us in the

PURCHASE OF OUR

Fall and Winter
STOCK;

and we are now constantly making

ADDITIONS TO IT,

of Goods of this description, consisting of

DRESS GOODS
in great variety,

VELVETEENS,

WATER-PROOFS,

OF DIFFERENT COLORS, for Redingotes and Cloaks;

Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres.

Special attention is called to our Stock of

ALPACAS,

BOTH FOR QUALITY AND PRICE,
ranging from 25 cts. to $1.00 per yard.

Hand-Knit Zephyr Goods,

Zephyr and Germantown Wool,

GENTS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

Merino Underwear.

In fact almost everything that could be desired, all of which we are pleased to show, as well as the present crowded state of our counters and shelves will admit of.

J. Wesley Wright's,
Next to Canal Bridge,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PENN'A. 98

THOMAS ROBERTS & CO.,
Livery and Sale Stables
OPPOSITE THE DELAWARE HOUSE.
ALL KINDS OF
HORSES AND CARRIAGES
TO HIRE.
Also, Horses and Carts to Hire.
HORSES MULES & CARRIAGES
For Sale or Exchange.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
101 B. F. STREITER, Salesman.

A. F. YOUNG. J. M. DOWNING.

YOUNG & DOWNING

Respectfully announce to the Citizens of Bristol and Bucks County, that they have opened a

General Insurance Office

at N. 46 Mill Street, Bristol,

Where they are prepared to receive orders and place all risks at the LOWEST RATES.

They are the Agents for Bucks County of the following Companies:

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Merchants' of Providence, R. I., assets, ..$481,000 00
Narragansetts " " " ..533,565 27
Newtown, of Newtown, Bucks County, .. 250,000 00
Mutual Fire of Philadelphia............ 157,411 37

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

New York.—Life of New York, assets, ..$22,000,000 00
Phila.—Mutual Protection of Phila., .. 154,568 43

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

Travellers' of Hartford, Conn., assets, ..$2,312,683 38

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY. 109

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, October 16, 1873.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Philadelphia—Closes 9.30, A. M., 3.30 and 7.30 P. M.; Arrives 8.15, A. M., 5.00 and 8.00, P. M.

New York—Closes 8.30, A. M., 4.30, 7.30, P. M.; Arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

Trenton—Closes 7.30, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M.; arrives 10.00, A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

Princeton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark and Jersey City, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

Doylestown—Closes 10.00, A. M., 7.30, P. M; arrives 9.30, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

Newportville, Hulmeville, Attleborough, Newtown, Wrightstown, Pineville and Buckingham—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.30, A.M.

Tullytown and Morrisville, and Post Offices on the B. D. R. R., closes 7.30, A. M; arrives 5.00, P. M.

Dolington—Arrives 9.30, A. M; closes 10.00, A. M.

JESSE B. MEARS, P. M.

SORTS.

A band of Gypseys passed through Bristol Wednesday morning.

Times are hard and money is scarce, so prepare for the visitations of burglars during the cold months.

The neatest way of calling an editor a literary thief is to say that he needs instruction in the use of quotation marks.

Some one has irreverently said: "Every cord of wood given to the poor will be so much fuel saved from use in the next world."

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of fine fruits, preserves, &c., of Messrs. Mitchell & Fletcher, corner of 12th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is announced in another column.

Messrs. Young & Downing are the local agents of seven insurance companies. A member of the firm may be found during business hours at their office, No. 46 Mill street.

C. W. & J. Pierce last night advised their employees that they would be compelled to reduce their wages five per cent., which proposition met with the hearty assent of all the hands.

Rev. J. H. M. Knox, who has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of this place, occupied the pulpit last Sabbath. The installation will take place on Thursday, October 30th.

The Sunday School room of the Bristol M. E. Church has been handsomely refurnished, one of the noticeable features being the replacing of the old seats with reversible ones. The school, we believe, is the largest in the borough, numbering over three hundred scholars.

Doylestown was afflicted last week with a gang of burglars, pickpockets, and thieves, attracted thither by the allurements of a rich harvest during the Fair. Last Friday the residence of Alfred H. Barber was entered while the occupants were at the fair ground, and fifty dollars in currency, about fifty in silver coin, and about forty dollars worth of silver spoons, &c., taken. No arrests were made.

"Philadelphia and its Environs" is the title of a handsomely illustrated book published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., the second edition of which has been revised and enlarged. We are informed that an agent will visit Bristol next week, for the purpose of disposing of a number of copies of this work, and will offer special inducements in the way of a pair of handsome chromos to all purchasers. The book alone retails at fifty cents. Book and chromos will be given for seventy-five cents.

The Sabbath-school singing at the M. E. Church last evening was very good and well attended. The scholars are practicing for the Sunday-school Convention which will convene in that church on the 21st and 22d inst., and under the instructions of Mr. Bradfield—the leader of the choir—the beautiful songs of praise, "Rejoice, Rejoice," "The Bible Song" and "Hold on, Hold on," will be sung with much credit to the instructor, and a fine display of musical talent will be observed on the occasion.

Edwin E. Simpson, Esq., of the *American Exchange and Review*, an ably conducted monthly magazine devoted to Mining, Insurance, Railways and Transportation, Manufactures, Commerce, Physics, Social and Economic Science, &c., published at Philadelphia, gave us a call last Tuesday. The November number of the *Exchange and Review* will contain an interesting historical sketch of Bristol carefully prepared from reliable data. Many of our manufacturers and business men have given Mr. Simpson their orders for copies containing the sketch.

A striking improvement on our river frontage is now being made upon the property of Mrs. Ann Downing, who has removed the entire length of the stone wall in front and around her residence for the purpose of grading the ground by a series of terraces down to the water's edge. The wall was erected during the existence of the coal trade—once so extensively carried on in this place—and cost several thousand dollars—containing from 500 to 800 perch of stone. The improvement when completed will add much to the place—especially when viewed from the saloon of a passing steamboat. The work is being done by Peirce Bros.

At the meeting of the Bristol Fire Company held last evening, the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and purchase a bell, was discharged. It will be remembered that this committee ordered a bell from Messrs Rumsey & Co. of the State of New York, which being unsatisfactory, was returned. A motion was made and carried, to purchase of the city of Philadelphia, the bell now in use on the Third Street station-house, weighing 1500 pounds. A new committee was appointed to obtain further donations. The bell now contemplated is of bell metal, and is said to be of superior tone and volume. It will cost about $500.

The entertainment given by the Good Templars on Tuesday evening was well attended by the people of the borough and vicinity, their room being uncomfortably crowded. The exercises were opened by an address by Mr. John T. Thorn, stating the objects of the meeting, which was followed by some very fine vocal music by Mr. R. Shaw, Miss Kate Spring, Miss Bertha Stradling and others, the whole concluding with an original tableau in five acts, composed by a lady member of the lodge, entitled "The Drunkard Reclaimed," which elicited much applause. The different parts of the programme were well sustained by all the participants and the manner in which it was carried out reflects credit upon all concerned.

Last Thursday Thomas Hughes & Co., of the Bristol Woolen Mills, issued a circular to their employees, stating that their wages would be reduced 25 per cent. from that date. Considerable dissatisfaction was felt and expressed, but after a conference of a committee, selected by the employees, with the firm, relative to working half time at the old wages, the former decided to go to work at the reduced rates. Afterwards, some twenty-five of the male knitters refused to go to work at the reduced wages, but we understand that their places are being filled with female operatives. Many mills throughout the county have suspended operations entirely for the present, owing to the difficulty of obtaining currency to pay wages, and the employees of the different establishments here should congratulate themselves that the effect of the financial crash has been so lightly felt in Bristol.

A young lady in Lancaster has the initials Y. M. C. A. engraved on one corner of her visiting cards, which she hands to certain gentlemen visitors. At first they suppose she belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is not long before they rightly construe the letters to mean, "You May Come Again."

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A stated meeting of Council was held on Monday evening, October 13th, 1873, at the Council Chamber—Members present, Charles E. Scott, Burgess; Dr. Wm. Baker, Charles W. Peirce, A. L. Packer, Samuel Pike, James M. Slack, David Stackhouse, T. S. Tomlinson Wm. Jones, and J. Wesley Wright, Clerk.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved.

BILLS PASSED.

Wm. F. Bailey, two lamp posts and lantern	$37 00
Geo. E. Pettit, meals furnished lodgers	5 40
John Adams, night police duty	6 00
F. Heidebrand, cartage on streets	45 75
Wm. Young, Constable salary and cartage on streets	85 50
Thos. Roberts & Co., cartage on streets	168 75
S. W. Brooks, burial of poor	6 00
Peirce Bros., curbing and paving Jos. Naylor's property	170 50
Henry Rue, carpenter work	6 95
C. S. Baily, carpenter work on bridge	13 50
H. Vanhorn, blacksmithing	17 75
A. L. Packer, curbing and paving Jas. Patten's property	122 92
A. L. Packer, curbing and paving on Locust street	41 50
R. Bruden, work on crossings	2 81
Geo. Donnell, cartage on streets	27 00
J. & A. Dorrance, material for bridges	159 00
Total	$826 33

The bill of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. for work done on bridge across the canal at Mill street, was presented, which, on motion, the Clerk was directed to return to them for instructions.

The following petition was presented, which on motion was referred to the Committee on Streets:

Bristol, Pa., Aug. 12, 1873.

To the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol:

We the undersigned citizens of Bristol, residing in close proximity to the railroad, earnestly request that you consider the propriety of substituting the ringing of the engine bell for the whistle on the locomotives passing through the town, and if found practicable, to adopt such measures as shall secure the same.

Joshua Peirce, John Lacy, Lewis Holt, Geo. Arrison, Alfred Devoe, Charles Kemble, John Slater, William Cramer, D. W. Jackson, W. J. Thurman, William Robinson, Thomas Schick, Thos. B. Harkins, John Mahan, G. W. Watson, Townsend Fell, C. H. Buck, Abraham R. Townsead, Richard Hepworth, James Smith, Geo. B. Downing, Joseph S. Peirce, George Callanan, Andrew Mathews, W. B. P. Everhart, Septimus Tucker, Michael Murray, Thos. Margerum, Harry Beufer, James F. Smith, James Brudon, Wm. M. Downing.

Upon petition of G. M. Dorrance, in behalf of St. James Church, the tax of 1873 was refunded.

On motion of J. W. Wright, the Burgess was authorized to give warrant to Constable to collect the taxes of 1872, remaining unpaid.

Mr. Gilkeson notified the Council that the jury appointed by the Court to assess damages caused by the opening of Jefferson avenue through Mrs. Kime's property, would be present in Bristol, Thursday, Nov. 6th.; and, on motion of A. L. Packer, the Street Committee was authorized to take charge of the matter.

On motion of A. L. Packer the Clerk was authorized to draw an order for four month's salary to Constable Pettit.

On motion of J. W. Wright, the Street Committee and Clerk were directed not to draw any more orders for street work.

Edwin E. Simpson, one of the publishers of the *American Exchange and Review*, made a statement to Council to the effect that he had prepared a Historical Sketch of Bristol, which would appear in the November number, and asked that Council subscribe for 1,000 copies, stating that the price would be $100. The Clerk read the article. The motion to take 1,000 copies was laid on the table.

On motion, the report of the Street Committee relative to Walnut street, was taken up; and, on motion of Jas. M. Slack, the report was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, that an ordinance be drawn declaring a street from the present terminus of Walnut street, across the canal to Buckley street.

On motion, Council adjourned.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

WAYSIDE NOTES.

BY T. E. D.

I know few things more pleasant and exhilarating than a walk down Radcliffe street on a bright breezy morning. On one side, the river sparkles in the sunshine, and "ever floweth on to the sea." In the distance the white sails flit over the smooth waters, and the bright blue waves seem to touch the bluer sky. If a steamboat should chance to cross from the opposite shore it gives life and activity to the entire scene.

One cannot dream over a steamboat; it seems the embodiment of that all potent word in the American's vocabulary—business. If the river woos me with its mysterious spell to gaze upon its rippling waves on one side—on the other the flowers, around the dwelling houses, put forth all their allurements to take captive the delighted senses.

Now that their season of bloom is nearly over, I think I know them all, and have made them mine. I know where the scarlet island of Geraniums burn and glow amid the circle of the sweet Alyssum, and where the Japan lilies budded and bloomed. Then there are the homes where they love roses, for only true lovers of the queen of flowers can make them bloom in such profuse luxuriance.

I know where the tropical garden comes in, "rich and rare," in the ever varying shades of green and gold. How cool and refreshing it seemed through the hot and dusty summer days? The passer by could but gaze admiringly, and wonder how it was possible for one small spot to contain so much of beauty.

It seems a little thing to plant a flower by a wayside garden—and yet oftentimes it is more potent for good than many a long sermon. The heart may be weary and sad, and a beautiful flower can dispel as by a magic touch the weariness and sadness, and cause it to sing for joy.

I have always liked the quaint verses of a German writer, and believe there is a profound significance hidden in the simple lines. He says:

"A flower but place in thy window-glass,
And near it no image of evil shall pass.
Abroad must thou go? on thy white bosom wear
A nose-gay, and doubt not an angel is there."

And so I say to every one, who owns a little spot of ground, plant a few flowers therein—for whether you believe with the German writer that they act as charm against evil thoughts, you certainly must believe, that only good can grow out of the contemplation of their exquisite beauty and lovliness.

The Star Course.—On the evening of the 20th of October the first series of these entertainments, now in their fifth season, begins at the Academy of Music, with a concert, in which a miscellaneous first part will be followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, Mrs. Weston, and Miss Adelaide Phillips are so well known by repute and otherwise that commendation is unnecessary. At intervals of a few days during October and November eminent speakers will occupy the rostrum. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will lecture on "The Battle of Money:" Edward Jenkins, author of Ginx's Baby, on "The England of To-day," and Hon. William Parsons on "Michael Angelo." "Our Girls," by Dr. Dio Lewis, will be followed by John B. Gough's "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis," Thomas Nast's "Caricatures," Hon. Charles Sumner's "Unity of the Republic," and Wendell Phillips' lecture on "Labor, Temperance, and Woman." The series will be concluded by Miss Charlotte Cushman with dramatic and poetic recitations.

Y. M. C. A.

An unusually lively and interesting meeting of this Association was held in the Hall on Monday evening.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hughes took the chair, and opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures. He then remarked, that this ought to be an occasion of much interest to the Association, inasmuch as the Evangelical Alliance, that large assemblage of great and good men, was now in session in Philadelphia, engaged in discussing the great principles connected with christian union, which is dear to the hearts of all good people in all our churches. He said it was our duty and privilege to pray for them; he hoped that we would, and that great good to our common christianity might result from their deliberations.

Mr. Perkins remarked that our Secretary, Captain Morris, was not in town, and proposed that William Ferton take his place for the evening. He was so appointed.

The chairman remarked, that there was no special subject for the evening, but that Mr. Perkins had a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the late Annual Convention of Y. M. C. Associations held at Poughkeepsie, from which he would read and make some explanations; after which, the meeting would be open for remarks.

Mr. Perkins stated that he had just received, through the Post-Office, the pamphlet from his young friend Thos. Hamilton, the skillful reporter of the convention. On looking into it, he found some resolutions which had been discussed by the convention, and which would be of interest to this association—one or two of which he would read. They are as follows:

Resolved, That we consider it the bounden duty of the members of Y. M. C. Associations, calling themselves christians, to hold their duties and obligations to their respective churches and to the services of the same, as having a prior claim upon their sympathy and affections.

Resolved, That in theory and practice the Y. M. C. A. recognizes the essential unity of the Church of Christ, and is bound to extend the hand of fellowship, love and sympathy to all who, in accordance with the Gospel, honor the Head, and who love the Lord Jesus Christ, whatever their ecclesiastical name or the peculiarities of their denominational polity.

The shibboleth of sect, the rules of church order and discipline, the minor differences in creeds, must, therefore, in the nature of the case, be ignored by us, unless by our unwise interference, we are willing to risk the destruction of the fair fabric which has cost so much of faith and prayer and labor to rear.

It will be seen, (said Mr. P.) what are the relations which these associations sustain to churches and ministers; it is therefore an entire misapprehension of our aim to imagine that we, in any way, interfere with the proper work of the churches. He had never known that the churches of this town had ever devised ways and means to go out into "the highways and hedges," and preach the gospel to those who are not accustomed to attend public worship. He said, we purpose making our meetings in this room as attractive and profitable as possible, and to this end we purpose having a course of lectures, to extend through the winter, etc.

Mr. Hope proposed that the first lecture of the course be on next Monday evening, and that Mr. Perkins be requested to deliver it, for he knew he had one, on the American Indian, already prepared.

Mr. P. remarked that he was ready to serve the association in any way he could, but that his horn had so long blown round these walls, its sound had become familiar and would not attract attention. He thought it best that some stranger should blow the first blast, and suggested that Dr. Burdett, who had promised to lecture for us, be invited to commence the course.

Mr. Hope replied that the Doctor could not come on next Monday, but would on the following Monday night.

'Squire Kinsey said, that before the question was put, he wished to make a remark or two: We had no doubt that Mr. Perkins and the older members of the association were ready to do *their* part, but he didn't believe in shifting the burden upon them. He wanted the *young* men to take hold and give us something fresh and stirring. There was Mr. Hope, and others, who should give us something *new*. He heard of a western merchant once, who went to the city of New York to purchase goods, and after finishing his purchases, he concluded to stay over Saturday and hear Henry Ward Beecher preach. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, he went over to Plymouth church and asked the sexton for a seat, who politely gave him one. At length he saw a tall man, with a pale face, go up into the pulpit, and after getting through with the prayers, etc., he took the text, "And Simon Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever,"—and preached his sermon. While going out the door, feeling somewhat disappointed, he asked a gentleman if that was Mr. Beecher.—Oh no! said he: Mr. B. is out of town, and that's a clergyman he got to preach for him.—When he got back to his hotel, he told a friend he had been disappointed—he had gone over to Brooklyn to hear Mr. Beecher, and he wasn't there. Never mind, said he, come with me this afternoon, to Mr. Chapin's church and you'll hear a good sermon.—Well, he did go, and had hardly been seated comfortably, when he saw the same tall, serious looking clergyman walking down the aisle and ascend the pulpit.—After getting through the prayers, etc., as before, he took his text, "And Simon Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." After getting back, he told another friend of his disappointment; and he said: You go with me to-night, and I'll take you to hear a preacher that will please you. He accordingly did go, and had hardly been seated, when lo! the same tall, stiff looking man came walking into the pulpit, and after getting through with the preliminaries, took his text, "And Simon Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever!"

The next morning the merchant started for home; and when seated in the car, to his amazement, who should come in and take a seat near him, but the same tall clergyman.—While waiting for the cars to start, a large church bell began to toll; and the clergyman, turning to him, said "Can you tell me what that bell is tolling for?" Well, I don't know, said he; but I heard three times, yesterday, that Simon Peter's wife's mother was very ill of a fever, and I presume the good old woman is dead, and it is tolling for her funeral.

The 'Squire wanted to hear the *young* men, and expected to hear them before the winter was over. He did not think there was any unfriendly feeling in the churches to this association; he should be sorry if there was, for it was doing a good work, and he hoped it would prosecute it with zeal and perseverance.

Mr. Spencer remarked, he hoped the question would now be put, which was, that Mr. Perkins be requested to deliver his lecture on next Monday night, on *The Origin, the Character, and the Destiny of the North American Indians.*

The chairman put the question, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman then made the request, and Mr. P. promised to deliver his lecture.

The meeting was closed with singing and the doxology—all agreeing that it was one of the most interesting we have had. A MEMBER.

ATLANTIC CITY.

On the sands which sparkle bright
In the sunbeam's golden light,
Where the rolling waters play
Musically all the day,
Chatting, flirting, breathing sighs,
To a pair of sparkling eyes;
Triumphs gaining over all,
In a suit from TOWER HALL.

This is a Suit you are sure to succeed in, either in business or pleasure, and our Fall Stock offers some splendid bargains in all kinds of Clothing. Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market St., Philadelphia: 117

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The second Sunday-school Convention, for Lehigh District, Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, will be held in Bristol on next Tuesday and Wednesday. The Convention will be opened at 7½ p. m. on the 21st inst., and close with the evening service of the 22d instant.

The first evening will be a general meeting in which all the delegates present will be invited to take part. The second evening will be a children's meeting, to be addressed by persons from various localities. The following is the programme for the exercises during the day:

Essays—"The Elements of a Successful Teacher," by Rev. J. F. Chaplain, D.D., of Stroudsburg; "Sunday-school Officers—their qualifications and responsibilities," by Rev. J. Pastorfield of Canadensis; "Sunday-school Literature," by Rev. R. A. Sadlier, of Friedensville; "Sunday-school Music," by Rev. Francis E. Church, of Bristol; "The Relation of the Sunday-school to the Home," by Rev. J. P. Miller, of Parryville; "The Relation of the Sunday-school to the various Benevolent Enterprises of the Church," by Rev. Wm. Coffman of Bethlehem; "The Duties of the Pastor and Committee on Sunday-schools, provided for in the Discipline," by Rev. N. D. McComas, of Doylestown.

The following questions will be discussed:

1. How may the Sunday-school render more effective service to the minister in his pulpit and pastoral labors?
2. What are some of the principal difficulties in the way of Sunday-school progress, and how may they be obviated?
3. Should each pastoral charge have a teacher's institute?
4. How can we secure faithful and competent teachers?
5. Should teachers visit their scholars?
6. Should our church catechism be superceded by our Berean Lessons?

Other questions will probably be presented to the Convention.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

WARMINSTER NOTES.

Warminster, Oct. 14, 1873.

Ed. Gazette.—The barn of Mr. Barel, situated at the intersection of York and Welsh roads, a short distance below the Willow Grove, was burned on Friday last. It is supposed to be work of an incendiary.

There is to be a school entertainment given by the Prospect Hill School of this township, on Thursday evening. The teacher of the school is Miss Lizzie Roberts.

The Rev. Jacob Krewson of Forestville preached in the Presbyterian church of Warminster on last Sabbath.

The Sunday-school anniversary of the Baptist church of Hatboro' was held in its church on Sunday last.

Mr. Lewis Wildfield has taken the farm of Joseph Hart, dec'd, of Hartsville, at about $200 per acre—the sum agreed upon by the appraisers.

Miss Hannah Stackhouse had one of her lower limbs broken a short time since, by falling down a stairway.

Mr. Jno. Stackhouse, a short time since, threshed 15 doz. of oats which yielded 39 bushels. This is not bad for Warminster.

The organist of the Neshaminy church in Warminster expects to visit Omaha in a few weeks. She will be much missed in this particular branch, for in her the church has one of the best performers in the county. During Miss Glasgow's absence the position will be filled by Miss Sue Carrell.

Mr. Guyn, the gentleman who purchased the lot of Mr. McDowell, has built a barn on his new premises.

The wages of the laborers on the N. E. P. railroad have been lowered from $1.75 per day to $1.50. A good many of the men have quit work, but as there are plenty of men willing to work for the reduced wages, it will have but little effect on the progress of the work.

On Sunday night, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Thomas Shay, situated in the village of Horsham, Montgomery county. The fire first showed itself in the coal oil and grocery room, and all of these articles were consumed. The dry-goods' room, which is adjoining, did not take fire for some time, so that the people that had congregated had time to remove the goods. The building, which was quite large, was entirely destroyed; all that remains is a small out-kitchen. The store goods were insured in the Warminster Co., and the building in the Montgomery. I have not been able to learn the amount of insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

J. B. C.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

LETTER FROM DAVISVILLE.

Davisville, Pa., Oct. 10, 1873.

Editor Gazette:—Thanks, Mr. Editor, for the copies of a late issue of your interesting Gazette. We have perused them with a great degree of attention and pleasure, and take this opportunity of complimenting you upon its successful and handsome appearance. We also comply with the request to furnish you with locals from this section, with the hope that they may not prove entirely uninteresting to your readers.

Financial troubles, or something else, seem to be creating trouble along the line of the Newtown Railroad—work being but slowly carried on. That the authorities may see their way clearly, and hurry the work rapidly forward we sincerely hope—for upon the completion of the road depend all our hopes of ever being citizens of a prosperous section.

The children and young people of the neighborhood of Prospect Hill School (this village) design holding a grand entertainment, at their school-house, on the coming Wednesday evening. We will forward you a report for the next issue.

Local politicians, and candidates, are working up their respective claims. The battle will be a quiet one about here, and the slain will be "put in their little beds" after the battle.

A large number of people from this section attended the Doylestown Fair this week, and reported a good attendance and a pleasant time.

The Davisville Baptist church is well attended by the young people of this section every Sunday evening—thus proving the popularity of the pastor, Rev. M. Conrad, who has so long and effectively officiated at this place.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

A Proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the season for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgement to the Almighty ruler of the universe of the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry, with local exceptions health has been among the blessings enjoyed, tranquility at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited rewards. Gradually, but under the Providence of God, surely as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For that and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgement—and with our thanksgiving for blessings we may unite in prayers for the cessation of local and temporary sufferings. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, November 27th, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance. In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 14th day of October, 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the 97th.

U. S. Grant.

By the President.

J. Hamilton Fish, Sec'y of State.

[Correspondence of the Bucks County Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.

Editor Gazette:—The great upheaval in the financial world, with its shakings and whirlings, its rocking and twisting, has well nigh monopolized all thought. Readers of newspapers must almost be weary of the absorbing subject, and yet it is one that deeply interests or concerns a large body of the people. At first it seemed as though it would touch in its vigorous turbulance only the fountain heads of the sinews of trade, but the buoyant and hasty dealers in a superficial philosophy respecting the disturbance, have seen the end of their brief hour of prediction and still the lurch goes on, threatening to include a larger and larger area in its dizzy vortex. People have stopped talking about causes, and the poor railroads, at first the ready and convenient scapegoats in almost everybody's mouths, have ceased, in a measure, to play the victim's part. Some wisely went back to the war for a cause of our present woe, and found in that greater and more terrible convulsion the bitter seeds of this unfolding harvest. Some cry overloading, too much debt, too much extravagance, too much princely expenditure, too great a confidence in the longevity of an artificial stimulus to trade. Some see the source of the disaster only in an insufficient currency. Perhaps a mighty scare that put all confidence to flight has had a large share in giving momentum to the trouble. A fright is contagious. The very air sometimes breathes alarm. When men quiver with apprehension they are very sensitive. The least rumor jars them and judgment departs. Then they are in a mood to believe anything spoken by anybody. The slightest whisper concerning their next door neighbor is accepted as veritable fact. Witness the multitude of rumors about a multitude of business firms that have been set afloat since the beginning of the panic. How every man sharply investigates the affairs or standing of every other with whom he deals. What mortifying mistakes have occurred, jeopardizing the good name of good people. Men are reckless and wanting in good sense when they are nervous with doubt and suspicion. This is the time above all others when they should keep their heads and give encouragement rather than sow distrust.

But whether the panic be owing to one thing or another, whether it is because your wife wears too expensive a gown, bought with next next year's mortgaged labor, or because some railroad is built prematurely, the fact is before us, around us, on all sides of us. It seizes in its merciless grasp a multiplicity of interests, tearing loose all the weak threads in the fabric of business. Comparatively few escape its vexations effects. But the misfortune it leaves in its path has differing degrees of trial, and in the end, perhaps, it will bear hardest on those who have nothing to lose but their opportunity to labor. Hundreds of men, men with families depending on their daily toil, are already thrown out of employment, and idleness is a wretched reliance. Winter approaches and there must be suffering. Want and distress may invade many a home that never experienced them before. There will be a broad field for the exercise of charity and benevolence, and it is in the power of nearly every one to do something towards alleviating the torments of penury, especially among helpless little children.

The recent sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in New York attracted a great deal of attention. Efforts were made by the Philadelphia branch to have one of its official meetings held here, but without success. As the next best thing they determined to invite the members to this city as guests. They came, and extensive preparations were made for their reception in Horticultural Hall and for their welcome to old Independence Hall. The occasion seemed to be one of great interest to the large body of participants, and there was much friendly greeting and genial fellowship. The circumstance afforded an opportunity for a great deal of speaking by representatives of various parts of the Christian world. The appreciation of the occasion was probably well reflected in the words of a clergyman from England. He said that he never felt so grateful in his life before as at the grand reception given himself and his brethren in Philadelphia. No doubt the sumptuous and inviting banquet at the Continental Hotel filled an interesting part in the diversified programme.

Among those who spoke no one was more pithily expressive or more thoroughly enjoyed than Henry Ward Beecher. His remarks were characteristic, wise and eloquent, and seasoned with vivid touches of pleasantry. Much was uttered by others that no doubt was relished and enjoyed by their numerous hearers, and the event seems to have been one of more than ordinary moment.

The panic seems to have had no perceptible effect upon the varied kinds of entertainment for the winter. The Star Course of Lectures, which will be inaugurated by Mrs. Livermore, after the grand concert of Monday next, have given the usual proof of their great popularity in the large sale of season tickets. Pugh has been wonderfully successful from the very beginning of his enterprise in the lecture-managing business, and his long experience has been valuable to him, not only in teaching him the people's wants in this direction, but likewise in showing the way to use the necessary arts and appliances for insuring great audiences. Hitherto lectures have been largely attended by liberal-minded people, and without that element their success would be somewhat impaired. They are a class of people that appreciate wise and good, useful and reformatory thought, and they must be supplied with ideas that imply progress, and that shine with the light of new and broad truth. Besides, our best and most popular lecturers are and always have been real reformers, radicals and disturbers of the old order of things. They know their ground, they are people of strong convictions, they are earnest and fearless, and their glowing eloquence is the fresh outpouring of their fervid souls. How can they fail to attract and convince?

Other lectures beside those of the Star Course will contribute to the winter's instruction and delight, many of which will possess a high character in worth and importance. But I have not space to enlarge upon these to-day. The lecture as a popular and profitable institution of the time, gives no sign of bidding us adieu. It is a welcome messenger of light, life and intelligence, and cannot be spared from our list of rational enjoyments. HALYARD.

Mr. Peter Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio, has hit upon a plan for resuming specie payment, and that is simply as Mr. Greeley used to say, "to resume." He is an extensive coal operator and has recently invested all his available currency in gold and silver coin with which he pays his miners. With gold at 110 and silver at 105 the loss is not very heavy and it is probable that the miners are willing to pay the difference themselves. Mr. Hayden thinks that his operatives will save more of their money if paid to them in coin than they will if required to receive paper. There may be something in it, though what the people want just now is a currency that nobody will hoard or withdraw from circulation.

We observe that Mr. Thompson, Vice President of the First National Bank of New York, thinks that an immediate resumption of specie payments, would, by putting about $80,000,000 into circulation, relieve the present want. Mr. Thompson estimates that, outside of the Sub-Treasury, there is now $50,000,000 of gold in the country. In the Sub-Treasury is $70,000,000 or $80,000,000, which the banks are represented as holding in Treasury certificates. He believes, further, that within the next three months we will import not less than $25,000,000 more. His opinion is that by reason of the great depreciation of values brought about by the panic, an opportunity is afforded to pass by a comparatively easy transition to a gold basis. —*Wheeling Register.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in BRISTOL Post-Office, Wednesday morning, Oct'r 15:

Miss Anna M. Barton, S. C. Babbitt, Charles Clark, Thomas Crooks, Charles Geathers, Erwin Herrington, Joseph Martin, Henry Morton, J. C. Post, Mary Perpral, Rebecca Rich, Neal Rogers, Miss Mary Young.

PHILADELPHIA AMUSEMENTS.

The return of Miss Neilson at the Walnut has created considerable excitement among our theatre-goers, as her ability and beauty combined tend to draw large audiences. She makes her appearance this week as Julia in the "Hunchback," and also as Rosalind in Shakespeare's Comedy "As You Like It." It may be said truly that her Rosalind cannot be excelled, cannot be paralleled.

The attraction at the Chestnut is the re-appearance of Mr. E. L. Davenport, who cannot fail to draw large and appreciative audiences. "Hamlet" was produced on Monday evening, but the remainder of the week will be a varied production, among which we notice Tom Taylor's great drama, "Henry Dunbar," and the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Davenport has a good company, and deserves a successful week.

"Daniel Boone," a romance of Kentucky life in early times, is the production at the Museum this week. It is a drama well calculated to please the masses. Mr. Bradley makes an excellent Daniel, and his support by the excellent company makes it a pleasing and entertaining piece. "Camille" is played at the matinees which are given every day for the accommodation of visitors to our city.

The Grand Central Theatre prospers under the excellent management of Mr. Mortimer. It could hardly do otherwise, as the gentleman in question has both ability and experience. The new extravaganza entitled "Seeing the Elephant, or Philadelphia in Spots," produced at this place, is very amusing, and will no doubt have a long run.

Carncross and Dixey appear as jubilant as ever, and their programme for the week is excellent. The local burlesque entitled "About Town, or the Panic of '73," is a decided success and is received nightly with thunders of applause. See it and be happy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. B. PUGH .... Manager.

STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

FIFTH SEASON. FIRST SERIES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY EV'G, Oct. 20.
GRAND CONCERT.
Part I.—Miscellaneous.
Part II.—"STABAT MATER."
Mrs. J. W. WESTON .... Soprano
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS .... Contralto
Mr. NELSON VARLEY .... Tenor
Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSEN .... Basso
assisted by the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
and a Grand Orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL SENTZ.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 23,
MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.
"The Battle of Money."
Mrs. Livermore is without a rival in eloquence, logic and popularity among the women lecturers of the world.

Monday Evening, Oct. 27,
EDWARD JENKINS.
"The England of To-Day."
Mr. Jenkins is pronounced by Thos. Hughes, M. P., author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," to be one of the most effective orators of England. His famous satire, "Ginx's Baby," has been republished by five different houses in America, and has been translated into every civilized tongue.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 30,
HON. WM. PARSONS.
England has never sent to America a more eloquent and accomplished platform speaker than Mr. Parsons.
"Thoroughly easy and elegant in manner, clear and correct in delivery, and free, exact and eloquent in style."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"His peroration on 'Michael Angelo' might very well answer for a classic model of scholastic declamation."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Thursday Evening, Nov. 6,
DR. DIO LEWIS.
"Our Girls."
Everybody has heard of Dr. Dio Lewis, the great Sanitary Reformer. He has a grand voice, and his matter and manner are thoroughly interesting.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 13,
JOHN B. GOUGH.
"Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis."
A new lecture by the most popular of all living lecturers.

Monday Evening, Nov. 24,
THOMAS NAST,
"Caricaturing."
He will briefly review the history of caricaturing, and will draw in presence of the audience sketches of distinguished National, State and Local celebrities.

Friday Evening, Nov. 28,
HON. CHAS. SUMNER.
"The Unity of the Republic."
Senator Sumner returns to us after an absence of two years, with renewed health, and a splendid new oration.

Monday Evening, Dec. 7,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
"Labor, Temperance and Woman."
The three vital questions of the hour. This will be Mr. Phillips's only appearance in Philadelphia this season.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 18,
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
Dramatic and Poetic Recitations.
This will be the only Reading Miss Cushman will give in this city this season.

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Mad. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF, the favorite Soprano, and CARL SENTZ'S popular Quintette, each evening previous to the lectures.

Admission to each entertainment .... 50 cents.
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Tickets for *any* of the entertainments for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut St., and at the Academy of Music on the evenings of the lectures.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1873. 116

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Ample opportunity will be given to taste and examine these goods, (of which we make a speciality,) believing that your verdict will more than confirm all we can say in regard to their excellence. 119

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Rudolph Reisky,
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FANCY FURS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Buffalo and Sleigh Robes.
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A call will convince any one that I can sell a first class article ☞at a lower price than any FURRIER in Philadelphia. 108

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FOR SALE.—A desirable Residence on Radcliffe Street, occupied by the subscriber. Terms easy. Price moderate. Apply to D. HISTON.
Bristol, 8th mo. 21st, 1873. 69

FOR SALE.—A TWO SEATED WAGON, entirely new.
PEIRCE BROTHERS, Bristol, Pa.
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54 PEIRCE BROS.

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is an established success, as shown by the fact that in 1871 the company furnished 8,240 policies, covering insurance to the amount of $10,271,000, at a cost to the insured of only $109,675.72, of 1¼ per cent. of amount insured, while the average cost in the old-line companies was over 5 per cent., or nearly four times as much.

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is the order of the day, and the people have hailed the NATIONAL LIFE as the pioneer in furnishing Insurance at a small advance upon the actual cost, and have embraced the opportunity thus offered to provide for their families in case of death, without impoverishing them during life.

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For full information, address W. H. PAXSON, at Bristol, Bucks Co., who, if addressed, will call on any one in the county.

W. H. PAXSON,
105 AGENT FOR BUCKS COUNTY.

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Call attention of Buyers to their
NEW and LARGE STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
all manufactured since the fire, and embracing many
NEW DESIGNS IN
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AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of YOUNG & DOWNING, for the transaction of a General Insurance business.

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Bristol, Pa., Sept. 15, 1873.
Office in Bristol, No. 46 Mill St.;
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NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS OF THE
Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company

are hereby notified, that they are required to pay to the Treasurer, within 60 days from the date hereof,

15 cents on every $100

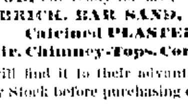
insured by them respectively, to meet the liabilities of the Company.

For the convenience of the members, the Treasurer will attend at the following times and places, to wit:

Monday, Oct. 13, J. V. Buckman's, Bristol, 9 to 11; C. S. Vandegrift's, 12 M.; Red Lion, 2 to 4.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, F. Michener's, Holmesburg, 1 to 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, Miller's, Tacony, 9 to 11; Meyer's, Whitehall, 2 to 4.
Thursday, Oct. 16, Challis's, Frankford, 9 to 4.
Friday, Oct. 17, Wheat Sheaf, 9 to 11; Murrays, Bustleton, 1 to 4.
Monday, Oct. 20, Osmond's, Fox Chase, 9 to 12; Olney, 2 to 4.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, Davison's City Line Hotel, 9 to 12; Milltown, 2 to 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, Cottman's, Jenkintown, 9 to 11; C. S. Clayton's, 2 to 4.
Thursday, Oct. 23, Dyer's, Somerton, 2 to 4.
Friday, Oct. 24, Challis's, Frankford, 9 to 3.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, Meyer's Hotel, Whitehall, 9 to 3.

WILLIAM LUKENS,
JACOB P. TYSON,
SILAS TOMLINSON,
Committee of Managers.
WATSON COMLY, Treas., Byberry P. O.
September 15, 1873. 95

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,



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LUMBER of all descriptions;
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover;
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BRICK, BAR SAND,
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Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [15

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Which he aims to furnish to his customers, both in quality and cheapness, as low as can be anywhere obtained in this vicinity. Also,
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
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By studious attention to business and the wants of customers, he hopes to secure liberal patronage. 47

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preserving as a national memorial.

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THE startling atrocities on nearly all medicinal agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for an agent that would

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at one and the same time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. This important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill,

which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and but produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.
Principal Office, 48 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.
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GOOD CARRIAGES and quiet Horses furnished for parties and funerals, at reasonable prices.
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50 BRISTOL, PA.

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Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Paper and Linen Collars, &c.
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all kinds of Toys, Children's Express Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Sleighs, Musical Instruments of various kinds, &c. Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, &c. All of which will be sold cheap for cash. 97

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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A. L. Jones' celebrated Self-Regulating Steam Trap; the best in the world. Everybody using steam should have one. Send for circular for full description. Also,

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Country Orders solicited.—Give me a call. 15

THE causes of DIARRHOEA are,—eating uncooked vegetables when unripe, as salads, cucumbers, tomatoes—and fruits, as apples, melons, plums, berries, nuts—and other articles, as new potatoes, &c., even when they are cooked;—any food which has commenced to decompose—the different shell-fish, as clams, muscles and lobsters—an article of diet to which the patient is not accustomed, although it may be wholesome and on most occasions a proper food; on other occasions, especially if it has been partaken of somewhat largely or exclusively, will produce a Diarrhoea. This may be observed particularly in children, when even the milk from one cow is exchanged for that of another; a change of water, especially if it be of a different degree of hardness or temperature from that previously used, or water holding in solution much vegetable matter, or of any kind taken in large amount.

A somewhat lengthened season of hot weather, by its debilitating impression upon the system, places the bowels in a peculiarly favorable condition to be affected by the slightest irritant; and it is at this period that an epidemic usually prevails.

An improper mode to cure this ailment, is to give powerful astringents and narcotics, such as laudanum (opium) in large doses, which paralize the bowels.

A very proper remedy for the disease is the Cholerine Mixture, which can have no prejudicial effect upon the system, and always cures the disease perfectly, without bad after-effects. It is also just as good in Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Billious Colic, and affections of the bowels generally. It is an excellent remedy to have near at hand in cases of sudden attack.

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PROSPECTUS.

1873. 1876.

Bucks County Gazette,

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THE TIN BUCKET AND WILLOW BASKET BRIGADES.

BY ROBERT H. THOMPSON.

Have you seen as I have seen in the early morning gray,
Ere the sunbeams kissed the morning tops, the workman on his way
To his busy scenes of labor, armed with trowel or with spade?
He's one of Heaven's nobility, and belongs to the brigade.

While the merchant in his palace, in dreams gloats o'er his gold;
While the loafer in some market house lies slumbering in the cold;
Our hero with his bucket bright goes whistling to his trade.
God bless him! and all noble men who belong to the brigade.

Then in the early morning gray, when laggards lie in bed,
The maid with basket on her arm goes forth to earn her bread,
Her modest mind commands respect, tho' in calico arrayed;
What a noble wife she'll make for him who belongs to the brigade.

God bless the honest sons of toil who with the lark arise,
And hasten to their labor ere the sun illumes the skies;
God bless the modest maidens fair, who ply their daily trade.—
If I were searching for a wife, 'twould be in this brigade.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

Agriculture a Necessary Occupation.

BY WM. H. YEOMANS.

In the first organization of things man was placed in the "Garden of Eden" for the purpose of keeping it and tilling it. How far this command extended, so far as tillage is concerned, we shall never know, but it is sufficient to know that the sustenance of the first pair was drawn from the productions of the earth, and that the looking after or keeping the garden was the duty of Adam, and we may well suppose that in this was an exhibition of the most primitive form of agriculture. In fact, at that early period in the world's history, agriculture became a necessary employment.

But it is not our purpose to attempt to prove the correctness of our proposition from the fact that our first parents were placed in command of a garden.

According to the present constitution of society, where so many occupations exist, there is a sort of mutual dependence, one upon another. In fact, no particular one can fully succeed without the assistance of another, and it is a serious mistake which has been considerably indulged in, that the farmer's occupation is in point of fact, beneath many others, and therefore unworthy of even respect or consideration.

What the foundation is to a building, agriculture is to all other business. In the first place, although there are places in which the natural productions of the earth would suffice to sustain the life of man, with the assistance of fishing and hunting, it would reduce him to an unnatural condition—to one repulsive to his high civilization. His nature would soon revolt at the idea of subsisting upon those products which, in their natural condition, are unpalatable, and yet so much improved by cultivation, but in order to do this agriculture becomes a necessary occupation.

Again, it is certain that very many of the industries of our land depend upon the productions of the farmer. The wheat that keeps the mill in operation, the wool that keeps the woolen factory and the cotton that keeps the cotton factory running, are furnished by the farmer; and so, the necessities of the farmer furnish employment in the manufacture of various implements and machines necessary in his business. Hence, agriculture becomes a necessary occupation.

Again, where there are so many and diverse professions and occupations that employ so large a number of hands, who when so employed are unable to produce from the soil the necessaries of life, another portion must be employed in tilling the soil, or else in a short time starvation and famine would prevail.

But, according to the generally received definition, the tilling of the soil in all its forms, such as the production of crops, the raising and improving stock for dairy or other purposes, &c., is denominated agriculture; therefore, again it must be said that agriculture becomes a necessary occupation, and as such should be properly respected and receive a due share of attention in the publications of the day, for, according to present indications, but few years will elapse ere the power of the agriculturist will be felt from one end of the land to the other, and will receive the full share of respect to which he is entitled, but which, in years gone by has been withheld.

Columbia, October, 1873.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

THE CULTURE OF CHOICE FRUITS.

No. 4.

The PLUM generally succeeds best upon heavy soils, yet several very choice varieties flourish and yield abundant crops of fruit upon light soils. The Imperial gage, the Cruger's Scarlet, etc., do well upon light soils.

The following are good varieties for loamy soils. Coe's Golden Drop, White Magnum Bonum and Jefferson are yellow; Blue gage and Blue Imperatrice are blue; the Columbia and Purple gage are purple; common Damson and Winter Damson are dark purple; the Green gage is green. All their fruits meet a ready market and bring good prices.

When the trees are transplanted, the roots should be saved in digging them up, and the soil should be well broken to put about their roots when planting; then put a mulch over them. Apply water to their roots frequently the first summer after planting, and never allow weeds to grow near them. Plum trees seldom require pruning, and the less culture they get the better.

To keep off the *curculio* insect, syringe the trees over head once a fortnight, from the time the blossoms fall off until the fruit is nearly grown, with carbolic acid soap dissolved in water. It may be made stronger or weaker, to suit the age of the trees. The *knots* are more frequent upon trees growing on dry soil.

The PEACH proves most profitable upon light soils; yet all varieties will *succeed* upon loamy soil; so every farmer may grow a dozen trees for home use.

The following varieties are good: Cooledge's Early Rareripe, Morris' White, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Late Heath, Oldmixon Freestone, Early Walter, Early Newington, George-the-Fourth, Grosse Mignonne.

The culture of the peach is simple; all farmers can grow it. W. E.

EVERYTHING IN ORDER.—In presenting any article for sale, it pays to have it in order. Too much carelessness in the preparation of any article is bad economy. Wheat should be thoroughly cleaned, and not bleached by having stood in the shock too long. Corn with all the husks off, and the mouldy years thrown out. Potatoes and apples well assorted. If small potatoes or apples must be sold, have them separate. Grapes should appear in market in full clusters, and all small fruits in shallow baskets or boxes. Hogs and cattle should not be taken to market till they have arrived at full maturity in size and flesh. Butter should be in the cleanest vessels and covered with snow-white cloths—dirty pails and done up in checked aprons have played out. Cheese should not be frescoed with fly specks. Neatness is profitable in all things. When your chickens are plump and fat, let the purchasers feel their breast bones as much as they please. Shun all little dishonest tricks in your sale of farm products, but have everything in such complete order that you can honestly demand a good price. Choice articles bring the highest prices and pay the best for the trouble in raising and marketing. In everything strive to excel your neighbor. Men have made immense fortunes by having their articles for sale a little better than could be had elsewhere. This is the key to success. Everything in order.—*Des Moines Register.*

In a Scotch church, recently, after the publication of the bans of marriage by the minister, a grave elder, in a stentorian voice, forbade the bans of marriage between a certain couple. On being called upon for an explanation, "I had," he said, pointing to the bride, "intended Hannah for myself." His reason was not considered sufficient.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

GRAMINEÆ. OR, THE GRASS TRIBE.

BY NEWTON PECK.

No. 3.

Such are, in the New Continent, yams (*dioscorea alata*), the manihot (*jatropha manihot*), and the batatas (*convolvulus batatas*), the root of which and the fruit of the pisang (*banana musa*), furnish universal articles of food. In the same zone, in Africa, doura (*sorghum*), pisang, manihot, yams, and arachis hypogea.—In the East Indies and on the Indian Islands, eleurine coracana, eleurine stricta, panicum pumentaceum; several palms and cycadeæ, which produce the sago; pisang, yams, batatas, and the bread fruit. All these are used as food In the Islands of the S. Seas, grain of every kind disappears, its place being supplied by the bread-fruit tree, the pisang and tacca pinnatifida. In the tropical parts of Australia there is no agriculture, the inhabitants living on the produce of the sago, of various palms, and some species of arum.—The arum is a plant called *wake robin* in England, and a species of the same genus is known in the United States by the name of *Indian turnip.*

In the high lands of South America there is a distribution similar to that of the degrees of latitude. Indian corn, indeed, grows to the hight of 7200 feet above the level of the sea, but only predominates between 3,000 and 6,000 feet of elevation. Below 3,000 feet it is associated with the pisang and the above mentioned vegetables; while from 6,000 to 9260 feet, the European grains abound: wheat in the lower regions, and rye and barley in the higher, along with these. *Chenopodium quinoa*, as a nutritious plant, must also be enumerated. The genus chenopodium has many species, among which may be enumerated the common *pigweed* of the United States. Potatoes alone are cultivated from 9200 to 12,300 feet elevation.

To the south of the tropic of Capricorn, wherever agriculture is practised, considerable resemblance with the northern temperate zone may be observed. In the southern parts of Brazil, in Buenos Ayres, in Chili, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in the temperate regions of Australia, wheat predominates; barley, however, and rye, make their appearance in the southernmost parts of those countries and in Van Dieman's-Land. In New Zealand the culture of wheat has been tried with success; but the inhabitants avail themselves of the *acrostichum furchatum* as the main article of sustenance. The acrostichum is a genus of plants belonging to the *fern* tribe.

Hence it appears, that in respect of the predominating kinds of grain, the earth may be divided into five grand divisions or kingdoms: 1, The kingdom of *rice;* 2, that of *Indian corn;* 3, that of *wheat;* 4, that of *rye*, and 5, that of *barley* and *oats.* The three first are the most extensive; the maize has the greatest range of temperature; but rice may be said to support the greatest number of the human race.

The uses of this most important tribe of plants for fodder, for food, and for clothing, require little illustration. The abundance of wholesome *fecula* contained in all their seeds, renders them peculiarly well adapted for the sustenance of man; and, if the corn tribe only, such as wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, rye, rice and Guinea corn are the kinds commonly employed, it is because of the large size of their seeds compared with those of the other grasses: for none are unwholesome in their natural state, with the single exception of *Colium temulentum*, a common weed in many parts of England, the effects of which are undoubtedly deleterious, although perhaps much exaggerated. In this respect an approach seems to be naturally made to the properties of half putrid wheat, which are known to be dangerous. The grain of *eleurine coracana* is cultivated as corn under the name of *natcheney*, on the Coromandel coast. Independently of their native fecula, the grasses contain a large proportion of two other principles which deserve special mention, viz: *sugar* and *silex.* The abundance of the former in the sugar-cane is the cause of its extensive cultivation; but a large quantity exists in many other grasses, some of which, as *holcus saccharatus*, have actually been grown in Italy as substitutes for the sugar-cane. Its presence in the nascent embryo of barley is the cause of that grain being employed under the name of malt in the preparation of beer and of ardent spirits. One species of the genus *holcus*, viz: holcus lanatus (*soft-grass*), is found growing wild in North America. The stalk of the Indian corn also contains, at a certain stage of its growth, a considerable amount of sugar. Dr. Chisholm says, that the juice of the sugar-cane is one of the best antidotes to arsenious acid. That the cuticle of the grasses contains a large proportion of silex is proved by its hardness and by the large masses of vitrified matter being found wherever a hay-stack or heap of corn has been accidentally consumed by fire. In the joints of some grasses a perfect silicious deposit is sometimes found, particularly in a kind of jungle grass mentioned in a letter from Dr. Moore to Dr. Kennedy of Edinburgh. It is also said that wheat straw may be melted into a colorless glass, with the blow-pipe, without any addition. Barley straw melts into a glass of a topazyellow color. The silicious matter of the bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms the singular substance called *tabasheer*, of which there is a very interesting account in Dr. Brewster's *Journal.* It was found by Dr. Turner that the tabashur of India consisted of silica containing a minute quantity of lime and vegetable matter. A coarse, soft paper of excellent quality is manufactured in India from the tissue of the *bamboo.* A cooling drink is prepared in India from the roots of the *cynodon dactylon.* The fragrance of some grasses, such as *anthoranthum odoratum* and *holcus odoratus* depends, according to Vogel, upon the presence of benzoic acid. One species of the *anthoxanthum* is commonly called *sweet-vernal grass.* Sulphur exists in combination with different bases in wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, millet and rice. The *arundo arenaria* is an invaluable species for keeping together the blowing sands of the seacoast by means of its creeping suckers and rough entangled roots. It is employed in the Hebrides for many economical purposes, being made into ropes for various uses, mats for pack-saddles, bags, hats, &c. This is a species of seed preferring a sandy soil. Some of the reeds of Brazil called *taquaro-sa*, grow from 30 to 40 feet high, with a diameter of six inches. They form thorny impenetrable thickets and are exceedingly grateful to hunters; for, on cutting off such a reed below the joint, the stem of the younger shoots is found to be full of a cool, pleasant liquid, which immediately quenches the most burning thirst. The roasted leaves of *andropogon schoenanthus* are used in India, in infusion, as an excellent stomachic. An essential oil, of a pleasant taste, is extracted from the leaves in the Moluccas; and the Javanese esteem the plant much as a mild aromatic and stimulant. This is the grass oil of Nemaur, called in India *iwarancusa*, and described in Brewster's *Journal.* Twelve species of the *andropogon* have been mentioned by Dr. Torrey as belonging to North America, among which the best known are the *broom grass*, the *beard grass*, the *bent grass*, and *fork-spike.* The gluten of wheat yields the two chemical principles called *gliadine* and *zimome.* M. Decandolle truly remarks, that the dangerous effects of the *ergot* of corn is no exception to the generally wholesome properties of the order of the grasses, for in this the whole grain is in a state of disease. The ergot of rye is made in certain cases very useful in the practice of medicine. It has been in late years employed for a detestably wicked purpose, and has many a time proved unexpectedly fatal to the ungodly persons swallowing too large a dose. Cattle having swallowed the ergot of Indian corn, while feeding on the latter, have been known to shed their hair and even their teeth.

THREE BUGS.

Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly room for two,
And one was yellow, and one was black,
And one like me—or you.
The space was small, no doubt for all;
But what should three bugs do?

Three little bugs in a basket,
And hardly crumbs for two,
And all were selfish in their hearts,
The same as I or you;
So the strong ones said, "We'll eat the bread,
And that is what *we'll* do."

Three little bugs in a basket,
And the beds but two would hold,
So they all three fell to quarreling,
The white and the black and the gold,
And two of the bugs got under the rugs,
And one was out in the cold.

So he that was left in the basket
Without a crumb to chew,
Or a thread to wrap himself withal,
When the wind across him blew,
Pulled one of the rugs from off the bugs—
And so the quarrel grew!

Till at last there were none in the basket!
Ah, "pity 'tis, 'tis true,"—
For he that was frozen and starved, at last
A strength from his weakness drew,
And pulled the rugs from both of the bugs,
And killed and ate them too!

Now, when bugs live in a basket,
Though more than it can hold,
It seems to me they'd better agree,
The white and the black and the gold,
And share what comes of beds and crumbs
And leave no bugs in the cold!

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

ALL ABOUT WEEDS.

In our war with the weeds we enacted that in no case should a weed survive on our premises over six feet high. Whenever we came across one of this size we at once laid violent hands thereon, and up it came. The last specimen of the kind showed a disposition to resist our demand, and we were obliged to spend our whole strength upon it, but before it was fully out of the soil we dropped it like a hot potatoe. We felt assured that a bolt of lightning had struck us squarely in the back, and yet we heard no shock—we saw no cloud gatherings—in fact, the Heavens above were as clear as on the morn of creation. But there was the unmistakable evidence—right in the broad of our back. For a time we stood like one pleading for alms. To stand erect was impossible, and the severe pain elongated our features to their utmost extension. Our opinion of weeds was in no wise changed, only we hated them with a still deeper hatred than before, and wished them all in Pluto's regions—with some compassion for poor Pluto. We gathered ourself up, however, and after great exertion reached the house. With the help of our wife we were toted up stairs, got into bed, and well bathed. To make a long story short, that one resisting weed cost us a whole week of agonizing lumbago and a weak back, doubtless, for the rest of our life.

The incident was not without profit to us. It taught us that to nip evil in the bud is better than to await its power of resistance. So we thought of the great rum curse. It is growing, growing, day by day, and will yet reach a point beyond which we cannot permit it to go without disregarding every right and privilege that is dear to us.

It's deplorable results will be of such a harrowing and unbearable a nature that every man who values his home interests will be forced to resist its depredations. But it will be a six-foot weed then, with deep and under-twining roots and mighty arms, and the cost, in treasure, blood, and precious life, to overthrow such a mighty evil in the hour of its long-gathered strength, will be fearful indeed. It will not be a war on southern soil, but at our very doors. It was so with negro slavery, it will be so with intemperance. MACK.

RECIPROCAL DUTIES.

How many there are, who, after having exchanged the marriage vow, and pledged themselves according to the ordinances of God and man, to be unto others affectionate wives or husbands, but who, at the very time of life when it becomes most important to act out the contract, fail in its performance—we will not here undertake to say—but we fear there are too many such. Union between man and woman, as between confederated states, can only be perpetuated by *concession* and *compromise*, and so long only as a common interest and welfare is the sole object of the parties to a treaty involving the happiness either of a family or nation, can beneficial consequences result. The known imperfections of our nature should certainly admonish us to make due and proper allowance for the shortcomings of others, and while nothing should induce the man, having taken into embraces a partner for his bosom, whose reliance for society, for support, for comfort in affliction, and all other enjoyments of this life is exclusively upon him—to chequer the smooth path which matrimony was designed to illuminate—by an act or deed calculated to mar her peace or becloud her anticipations; hers is the office of affording such a solace to his troubled soul in retiring home from the irksome business of a callous world, as to fortify him against such a provocation—and it should be recollected by her, that however imperfect he may be, and however much he should fail to answer her anticipations, there are many heavy responsibilities under which he daily moves to which she is an entire stranger. Man's home is his only earthly paradise, and if the charm which it is in the power of woman to extend to him there should be neglected—if, when retiring from the boisterous scenes to which, in pursuing the necessary avocations of life he is constantly exposed, dooming him to encounter indescribable vexations—he cannot meet the smiles of her delighted countenance and receive the consolations which it is her province and her's only to impart—then indeed is his existence one of misery, one of degradation. Nothing can supply the deficiency, and the effect thereof is not only to render him miserable, but to drive him into excesses that bring misery unto all his household. True it is, we sometimes find one possessed of unusual fortitude who will hold out to a strict course of morality and good conduct happen what may, but to such an isolated case will be found ninety and nine, who, from their nature to be social, will be found fleeing from domestic troubles and seeking circles temporarily comfortable at hotels, card parties and such other associations as are an imaginary relief from his sufferings, while the consequences which follow are most direful. If, then, the fair of our land who have entered into a connubial state of life would render themselves happy, let them attend well to making their homes of all places desirable; possessing the most attractions for those with whom their lots have been cast; to effect which let them resolve to be uniform in kindness and affections "through good and evil report," not even being provoked to an unkind word or action, but carrying out the doctrine of the Holy Book, "return good for evil," and thus win him back whenever he shall have wandered; and in so doing we most respectfully suggest that woman doth not degrade, but "exalteth herself in Heaven and on earth." It is this for which she was formed of man, "seeing it was not good for man to live alone." Upon man we would be understood to place the greater responsibility, but upon her, by nature, rests, according to our humble judgment, the power of making up his many deficiencies. Nor should the knowledge of domestic jars deter such as yet occupy the unenviable state of celibacy, from availing themselves of offers to wed when correspondent with their own good taste and judgment, since it was for this manner of living that we were created, and in no stage of circumstances of life does it seem to have been designed that uninterrupted felicity should be enjoyed. To candidates for matrimony, then, of either sex, we would say, build no such hopes on this laudable change in life as that a share of trouble is not to be encountered, but rest assured that to wedded life belongs, under a prudent and judicious course of conduct, much the larger portion of happiness.

A Chicago gentleman says that he once was so fortunate as to get thoroughly fuddled. It was in Harrison's "hard cider" campaign and he had been in attendance on one of the most enthusiastic of the meetings, and had wit enough at night to know that he was in no condition to meet his wife. He walked about the yard for an hour or two and finally crept in and slipped quietly into the bed turning his back to his wife, that she might not smell his breath. He was just beginning to congratulate himself that she would not suspect his condition, when she broke out: "You needn't take so much pains Joel, your are drunk all through."

That "Miss E. Ree loves company" was exemplified the other day in Omaha, when a young lady of that name ran off with a gambler and married him, much to the chagrin of her family.

A DesMoines man speaks of his hired girl as being "the best girl he ever experienced." He talks as if he had got hold of some kind of a new religion.

At a recent dinner of shoemakers the following toast was given: "May we have all the woman in the country to shoe, and all the men to boot."

WHAT IS A MILLION?

People say: "The steamer took away a million dollars," just as complacently as though a million of dollars could be picked up like dirt. But few have any more idea what millions, billions and trillions are than they have of the brogans worn by the cobblers who inhabit the moon. A million of silver dollars posesses a vastness that is rather startling to a man who has never faced such a pile. To count this sum at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars an hour, and eight hours a day, would require a man neaaly three months. If the said dollars were laid side by side, they would reach one hundred and thirty-six miles, while their transportation would require fourteen wagons carrying two tons each. If millions become thus overpowering in their magnitude, what shall we do with larger sums? The seconds in six thousand years seem almost incalculable, and yet they amount to one-fifth less than a trillion. A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each the two-hundredth part of an inch in thickness, would form a pile, the height of which would be three hundred and thirty times the moon's distance from the earth. A cannon ball flies swiftly: but if one were fired at the moment that one of our National Presidents takes his seat in the White House, and were to continue with unabated velocity, twelve hundred feet a second during his whole term of office, it would not travel three millions of miles. We never hear of the Wandering Jew but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment. Perhaps he was told to walk the earth till he counted a trillion. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night, without stopping to rest, eat or sleep, it would take him thirty-two years to count a billion, or thirty thousand years to count a trillion, even as the French understand that term. As we said before, what a limited idea men have of the immensity of numbers!

HOW TO BUY MEAT.

The following hints on buying meat for the table will be found worth bearing in mind. They should be read over and over until the facts are familiar. Then go to the butcher's and practice upon and verify what has been learned. When once fairly fixed in the mind, by practical examination, they will never be erased:

Beef.—In buying beef, the finest grained is the best; the flesh should be light red, and the fat a light cream color, but not yellow—it should also be hard and firm. Ox beef is the best, and the animal should be about five or six years old. Heifer and cow beef may generally be known by its being a little paler than that of the ox. The meat of an old animal is dark red, and the fat skinny and tough. If the meat rises quickly when indented with the finger it is good; otherwise not.

Mutton.—The lean of good mutton is somewhat darker than that of beef, and the fat whiter. Old mutton is darker than young, and when fat and juicy is better—say up to four or six years of age.

Lamb should be pale red and fat.

Veal should be of a light color, with plenty of fat, especially about the kidneys. The flesh should be dryer than beef, and finer. If coarse-grained, moist or clammy, reject it. Veal should not be over ten or twelve weeks old. It is less healthy than either beef or mutton.

Pork, if ever brought to the table, should come from an honest butcher, and should be examined by the buyer with close scrutiny. It is never a healthful meat. The skin of pork should be thin and smooth and white, and the flesh, both lean and fat, should be firm. The lean should be a light red. Examine it close for kernels or hard bunches; if any such thing is found have nothing to do with it. There is more diseased pork sold than that of all other meat together, and it is bad at the best.

Meat of any kind—flesh, fowl or fish, after being brought to the house, should be wiped clean and dry with a dry cloth, and carefully examined for fly-blows, if in the season of flies. If a loin piece be purchased, take out the long, white, marrow-like string which is usually exposed by the side of the bone. It will become tainted in less than half the time required for other portions of the meat, and if allowed to remain, will affect the entire joint.

Poultry.—A very correct judgment can be formed of the age of a fowl by the state of its legs. If the scales are rough it indicates age. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, or if the comb is rough, or the spurs hard, you certainly have hold of an old fowl. The legs of a young hen are smooth, glossy and fresh-colored, whatever the shade may be; the claws are also tender and short, the under bill soft, and comb thin and smooth.

A old hen turkey has rough scales on her legs, callosities on the bottoms of her feet, and long, strong claws. A young one has the reverse of all this. In all kinds of poultry the breast should be broad and plump the feet pliable, and the toes easily broken when bent back. Young and tender poultry may also be judged by pressing the lower end of the pressure, it is not old. A tender goose or duck may be determined by raising the wing; if the skin tears easily the fowl is tender. If you can easily insert the head of a pin into the flesh of a goose or duck, it is tender and young. The strength of the joints of the legs and the coarsness of the skin generally is a good guide in buying a goose or duck. Such a test is more or less applicable to all other fowls.

Fish.—In purchasing fish, care should always be taken to have them perfectly fresh. To know whether it is or not, aside from the smell, observe the eyes—if they have a bright, life-like appearance, the fish is fresh; but if they are sunken and dark colored, or have lost their brilliancy, the fish is too old for a good fry or bake. If the dealer is honest the buyer may judge by the redness of the gills; but some fish-mongers, knowing this, will color them to deceive their customers. But they can't paint the eyes—look at them.

Our readers, after carefully studying the above directions, need never be deceived in the character of the meat which they buy.

INDIA SHAWLS.—Of late years the retail trade in camel's hair or India shawls has assumed such proportions that it is beginning to be regarded as one of the most important branches of the dry goods business. There are not more than four importers of those shawls in New York, and the entire trade of the country in these articles is in their hands, the cost of the goods putting it beyond the power of country dealers to carry an assorted stock. The prices of shawls range from $400 to $3,000, and, therefore, to keep large assortments, and to hold stocks of varied patterns and different make, requires the investment of large sums, which only the mammoth houses of this city can afford to make. The force of this statement will be admitted when it is known that the present stock of one Broadway establishment is estimated at $500,000. India shawls are named Dacca, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Umritzer, etc., after the districts in which they are made.

The labor, however, is what chiefly determines the value of a shawl, even when the texture is not the finest. The retail trade begins with the coming of autumn and lasts until late in the winter. It would be interesting to know how much money is expended in one season in the purchase of these goods; but as the dealers are always unwilling to make a statement of their business it is impossible to arrive at the fact with any degree of accuracy. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade may be formed, however, from the statement of the manager of the shawl department of a firm doing a large business in that class of merchandise in this city, who informed a reporter of the *Tribune* that twenty was the average daily sale of India shawls in his department.

A VEXATIOUS WITNESS.—Cross-examination is said to have been originally so-called from the irritation it caused the witness. The following may be a specimen:

"What is the occupation of your son, my good woman?"

"He is a sailor, sir."

"Ah! a sailor. Goes to sea, does he?"

"Not a bit. Never went to sea in his life."

"What! a sailor and never went to sea?

"Sure, he is that. He makes sales."

"Ah! indeed! makes sails. Then he is a sail maker?"

"Yer may say that."

"Well, he makes sails for the shipping, then, does he not?"

"Not a bit of it, sur. He makes sales for an oysterman."

"An oysterman, ah! I see. He makes sails for fishing smacks. You know what a smack is, my good woman?"

"Shure, I do; an' I've given one wid the back o' me hand to a bigger man nor you for axing impertinent questions," (Laughter in the court.)

"Very likely. But I wish you to tell me what your son made his sails of."

"Made 'um av whiskey, sir."

"Whisky? why you told me a moment ago he made sails for an oysterman."

"Troth, I did. But they keep potheen in the back shop."

The witness had permission to "stand down."

A petrified negro has been found in a undertaker's garret at Roanoke, Miss. It is thought he undertook the study of law and became absorbed in Blackstone.

Why ought the clergy to be done away with as an unnecessary class of men? Because they are the surplice population.—*Judy.*

At a Coroner's inquest a witness was asked, "What was the last thing seen by the deceased?" "Kerosene," was the reply.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting my wife on my account, she having left my usual place of abode, without just cause or provocation, and I will pay no bills contracted by her. H. PURSELL.
Oct. 7, 1873. 111

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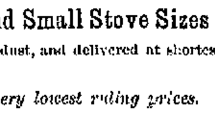
BRISTOL, PA. 46

SLATE MANTELS
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Of the latest and most beautiful designs; and all other Slate Work on hand or made to order.
Factory and Salesrooms, No. 1210 Ridge Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
20 WILSON & MILLER.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

BRISTOL MILLS.
J. & A. DORRANCE,
Flour, Grist, Saw &
Planing Mills.
FARMERS and others will please bear in mind, that our facilities are such, that we can furnish
LUMBER
AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE
IN THE COUNTY.
Also
COAL
Constantly on hand, well screened, picked, and under cover. 43

ELLWOOD DORON'S
LUMBER AND COAL
YARD,
FOOT OF MARKET ST., BRISTOL, PA.,
Now contains a large assortment of
SEASONED WHITE PINE BOARDS and PLANK, of all grades;
WHITE and YELLOW PINE FLOORING;
PLANED AND UNPLANED SIDING;
HEMLOCK BOARDS AND FENCING;
JOIST AND SCANTLING;
LATHS, PICKETS;
CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES;
OAK and CHESTNUT POSTS and RAILS.
☞ BUILDERS, and all persons contemplating building, will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock, and entire satisfaction will be given, not only in the quality of the material, but also in the *PRICE.*

COAL. COAL.
Always on hand, and under cover, a full supply of best quality Lehigh Coal, prepared and carefully screened, for Family Use; viz:
Egg, Stove, and Small Stove Sizes:
free from slate and dust, and delivered at shortest notice,
always at the very lowest ruling prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
LIME,
HAIR,
Calcined Plaster,
Terra-Cotta Chimney-
Tops, &c.
☞ Don't forget the place.
26 *FOOT OF MARKET ST., BRISTOL.*

CABEEN & BEATTY.
We wish particularly to call attention this season to
OUR STOCK OF
DRY-GOODS,
CARPETS,
AND
OIL-CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, SHOES,
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
&c. &c. &c.
OUR STOCK OF
Dress Goods
is complete. Everything new, stylish and durable.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
MOURNING GOODS:
BLACK CRAPE AND VEILS, BLACK SILKS,
of the most reliable makes.
WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS, OF ALL KINDS.
A Full Line of Domestics.
Kid Gloves—HARRIS, SEAMLESS, JOUVIN, LOUIS, &c.
Full Line of Notions:
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
TRIMMINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
CORSETS, SCARFS, TIES,
RIBBONS, &c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Cloths and Cassimeres
FOR BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.
Crockery and Glassware
in variety.
GROCERIES:
A FULL STOCK ALWAYS READY.
ALSO AGENCY FOR
Mme. Demorest's
reliable Patterns.
The assortment comprises all the standard and useful Styles, together with New and Elegant Designs
IN THE
SUMMER AND FALL.
23

WM. M. FISHER. WM. F. PRATT.
FISHER & PRATT,
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
Upholstery,
AND
Elastic SPONGE
GOODS,
No. 1315
Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 31

JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.
United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.
17

MARIS & SMITH,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds,
&c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals, received on favorable terms. 16

PHILAD'A TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
THIS old-established Foundry is prepared to furnish Printers and Publishers with all the Latest and Approved Styles of Newspaper, Book, Job and Ornamental Type, &c.
In connection with their own large assortment, they are agents for all other makes of
METAL AND WOOD TYPES,
and it is only necessary for the printer to name the founder or factor from whose Specimen Book the selection is made, to insure his order filled accurately and promptly.
AGENTS for all Press Makers.
SOLE AGENTS of this City for WADE'S Unrivaled INKS.
☞ ESTIMATES for Newspaper and Job Printing Offices furnished on application.
The type on which this paper is printed came from the foundry of
LEWIS PELOUZE,
PRACTICAL TYPE FOUNDER,
19 Philadelphia, Pa.

China, Glass and Queensware.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
HENRY HOPKINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER,
319 *North Second Street, Philadelphia,*
HAS now opened for the Fall Trade, a full assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH CHINA; White Gold Band and Fancy Decorated Tea, Dinner and Toilet Ware; also, a large Stock best quality English Stone China Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets, complete. GLASS WARE of every description and quality. TABLE CUTLERY, CASTORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, at manufacturers' prices.
☞ Housekeepers and persons wanting outfits, supplied at the lowest wholesale rates. Goods carefully packed, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. 12

House and Sign
PAINTING,
WALL PAINTING,
GRAINING,
GLAZING.
None but the best materials used.
HORATIO I. KURTZ.
☞ Under the Post-Office. 30

W. TAYLOR POTTS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RESIDENCE,
61 Bath Street, Bristol. 71

WILSON RANDALL,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

CONSTANTLY on hand a fine selection of Carriages of all styles and descriptions, guaranteed to give satisfaction.
FALLTOPS, JENNY LINDS, GERMANTOWNS, STORE and EXPRESS Wagons; and in fact anything in this line of business, furnished at lowest possible prices consistent with good workmanship and material used.
Any style of Carriage or Wagon made to order at short notice.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. Address or call on
WILSON RANDALL,
15 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

Clothing! Clothing!
IF you want to buy your FALL CLOTHING, and HATS AND CAPS cheap, go to
Allen & Louderbough's,
No. 60 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
We have also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ PIECE GOODS and VEST PATTERNS for sale or made to order.
WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.
51 *Give us a call.*

GO TO THE
NEW STORE UP TOWN.
Where you can buy your GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, NOTIONS, and CONFECTIONERIES, very cheap;—consisting in part of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Lard, Butter, &c. Housekeepers' Wares, such as Brushes, &c., with a variety of Soaps. BUCKETS, Brooms, Baskets, &c. Also, assortments of Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Nuts, &c. &c. COAL OIL constantly on hand; and a general supply of things usually kept in a first class Grocery Store, at
P. O. HUTCHINS',
Washington St., Bristol, Pa.
P. S. The highest market price paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE. 14

READ THIS
When You have Time.
PARTIAL LIST OF GOODS KEPT BY
M. A. WALMSLEY,
BRISTOL,
VIZ:
Teas—Fine Formosa Oolong—the best in town for One Dollar per lb. Good Oolong, 80 cts. Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan, &c.
Coffees—Old Government Java, (strictly pure). Rio, the best quality.
Fruits—Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Figs, Currants, French Prunes, Turkish do. Citron, Raisins, German Plums, &c. &c.
IMPORTED GOODS.—English Pickles, Olives, Olive Oils, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sardines, Salmon, Maraconi, Vermicella, &c.
DOMESTIC GOODS.—Cranberries, Dried Plums Dried Peaches, Cherries (pitted), Jellies, Honey Catsup, Spices, Breakfast Hominy, Tapioca Farina &c. &c.
CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas Corn, Oysters, &c. &c.
ALL SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE.
and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular.
29 M. A. WALMSLEY, Bristol

WM. A. GIRTON,
Cor. Mifflin and Swain Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Mastic Cement Roofer.
Old Shingled Roofs Covered
Without removing the Shingles.
Gravel Roofs repaired and made water-tight.
☞ All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. 36

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
MILL STREET,
Near Canal Bridge, Bristol, Pa.,
KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is
PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,
to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. 37

JOHN TAYLOR,
Corner Mill & Cedar Sts., Bristol, Pa.,
BEGS leave to inform his old friends and customers that he keeps any thing the people need in the way of
GROCERIES,
and all kinds of PROVISIONS, QUEENSWARE, WILLOW-WARE, &c., on hand at all times. 38

CARD.
THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY on the Corner of Mill and Pond Streets, Bristol, is now open and ready for work. I shall be pleased to see all my old patrons who have been waiting so long for pictures, and all strangers desiring good Photographs while sojourning in this section of the country.
J. H. Bostwick,
68 COLOR ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

SHARP SHOOTING.
PRIDE OF BRISTOL.
At No. 69 Mill Street,
5 ct. SEGARS
inferior to none for the money, and all others equally good. Also
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS
of the best brands,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
What I miss in quantity, I will make up in quality.
Try them. A. LIPPINCOTT,
32 PROPRIETOR.

WEVILL'S
Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root,
for Diarrhœa, and other affections arising from a relaxed condition of the bowels in adults or children.
This preparation of *Blackberry Root*, (in combination with other astringents and aromatics), has been extensively used for a number of years with most gratifying results, and is highly recommended by many physicians.
CHAS. H. WEVILL,
DRUGGIST,
63 Mill Street,
33 BRISTOL.

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.
A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
27

WM. TERNESON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The finest and latest Styles of work for
Ladies, and Gents' First Class Boots
made a specialty.
SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices, Store at
Corner Mill & Pond Sts.,
35 BRISTOL, PA.

Rural and Suburban Improvements
PLANNED AND DIRECTED BY
Walter Elder,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
No. 1281 Rodman Street, Philad'a. 8

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